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WORLD 'ADMEN' TO VISIT BERLIN AND TRADE IDEAS

Every Branch of Industry Will Be Represented, Germans Claim

HISTORICAL SECTION TO SHOW PROGRESS

Exposition Promised to Be Largest of Its Kind Ever Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN.—More art in advertising will be one of the principal appeals made by the big advertising exhibition to be held here from Aug. 10 until Sept. 8 in connection with the International Advertising Convention, which meets Aug. 12 to 15. At this exhibition The Christian Science Monitor will have a spacious stand, thus adding its message of good to the spirit of progress which promises to permeate this exhibition.

The advertising exhibition will be one of the most comprehensive ever held. Every branch and phase of advertising will be dealt with: its history, development, natural science, art, practical use and industry. The exhibition, which will fill two immense halls covering approximately 25,000 square meters, will be divided into two sections: the informative and educative section and the section devoted to the advertising business and industry.

The Christian Science Monitor will have a stand of large dimensions in the press section located in Hall No. 1. Here this newspaper's various activities will be displayed, special emphasis being laid on its clean news and clean and world-wide advertising.

Advertising in Pompeii

The historic section, which will be unique in its kind and scope, will prove to the visitor that advertising is by no means a new art or business, as he may believe. Advertising was a much practiced art in the large cities of the old Roman Empire such as New Carthage, Alexandria and Rome itself. Tradesmen, in those times, used to hang signs painted on stone slabs over their doors, and much street advertising was done by painting advertisements on the walls of the houses, not unlike the custom still prevalent today. But these signs were painted over again as soon as they had served their purpose, and thus only a few specimens have been saved for posterity. In Pompeii, the lava of the Vesuvius preserved many signs on walls, but unfortunately for the history of advertising, municipal elections were just being held in that town at the time of the outbreak of the volcano, so that only election "posters" painted on the walls have been preserved.

Advertising was much stimulated by the invention of printing. An advertisement of the school for singing

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Belgrade Queries Sofia's Motives in Grant of Amnesty

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—The press of Jugoslavia and Bulgaria are devoting much attention to the letter the Jugoslavian Minister at Sofia, Ljubomir Neshitch, has handed to the Bulgarian Government, in connection with the amnesty the latter granted to the war Premier, A. Radoslavoff.

The note asks how Bulgaria harmonizes the amnestying of persons condemned for causing and cruelly conducting war with the clauses of the peace treaties requiring that such persons be punished. The Jugoslav press maintains that Bulgaria is becoming more aggressive, military and nationalistic, and must be reminded that it is bound to observe the peace treaties strictly.

The Bulgarian press, on the other hand, very aggrieved and indignant at what it considers unwarranted Serbian interference in purely Bulgarian affairs, deeply resents what it characterizes as Serbia's assumption of right to supervise the Bulgarian state, and points out that the clauses of the peace treaties requiring the punishment of individuals for war guilt were enforced in Germany, Hungary or Austria, and expresses the opinion that now, 10 years after the end of the war, is no time to raise this obsolete question.

The Sofia press also accuses Serbia of nourishing the war spirit of the Balkans and declares that Bulgaria will submit this and similar questions to the arbitration of the League of Naitons.

A representative of the great powers at Sofia is following the matter closely and is keeping in constant touch with the Bulgarian Government.

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Australia Consulted on Naval Base Issue

By The Associated Press

London

IT IS stated in responsible quarters that the British Government is in communication with the Australian Government on the construction of the Singapore naval ...

Questions regarding the future of the great Singapore naval base link in British defenses on her line of communications to the Far East and Australia have been raised since the Labor Government went into power in Great Britain. On July 8 Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, stated that the British Dominions would be consulted regarding the future of the naval base, the construction of which has been attacked and defended in political circles and that work at present was going on just as the last Government had left it.

AMERICAN TEAM WINS DAVIS CUP DOUBLES MATCH

Van Ryn and Allison Conquer Cochet and Borotra in Three Sets

ROLAND GARROS STADIUM, PARIS (AP)—The brilliant United States team of John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison checked the rush of the French today and won the doubles match of the Davis Cup challenge round from Henri Cochet and Jean Borotra in straight sets, 6—1, 8—6, 6—4.

The victory for the youthful American collegians over the French pair who had scored two singles triumphs Friday put the United States back in the running in the battle for the famous tennis trophy.

However, with a lead of 2 to 1, France needed to win only one of the two remaining singles contests successfully to defend the cup.

Climax of Great Campaign

The victory for the American team was the climax of one of the greatest campaigns ever seen in doubles play. Their triumph followed capture of the Wimbledon championship and defeat of the Germans in the interzone finals at Berlin.

This is the first year either Allison or Van Ryn has participated in Davis cup competition.

The Americans outplayed the French veterans consistently, capturing 11 of the first 13 games with a rapid attack and then possessing sufficient reserve to offset French rallies in the last two sets. Their team work was superior at all times.

Allison's dynamic service was a vital factor in the victory. It was broken through only once in eight times, while Van Ryn lost his delivery three times. The latter, however, was unbeatable in the third set. Cochet dropped his service four times, as did Borotra.

Some disappointment was expressed when it was learned that President Doumergue, busy with affairs of state and unravelling the ministerial crisis, caused by the retirement of Premier Poincaré, had sent word that he "must forego the pleasure of attending the tennis match, but hoped for another French victory."

Americans Capture First

Allison began serving in the first set and the Americans captured the opening game after a succession of speedy rallies. All four players volleyed so skillfully that the ball frequenty did not touch the ground until after a half dozen exchanges. The American pair broke through Borotra's service to win the second game.

The crowd cheered the American boys enthusiastically as they quickly piled up a big lead over the redoubtable French team. They displayed not the slightest concern over Cochet's rifle-shot volleys and broke through his service to lead at 3—1.

Allison's delivery was too much for the Frenchmen, who obtained only one point as the Americans won the fifth game. They then took the last two games of the set with astonishing rapidity, completely upsetting the defenses of the Frenchmen. The point score:

Van Ryn-Allison	4	6	3	4	4	4	5	—30—	6
Cochet-Borotra	2	4	5	2	1	0	3	—17—	1

STROKE ANALYSIS

	A	P	N	O	DF
Allison	1	5	3	2	0
Van Ryn	0	4	3	5	0
Borotra	0	2	2	6	1
Cochet	0	2	3	3	0

The Americans started the second set without any let-up in their terrific pace. They broke through Co-

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MEXICO SEEKING FAIRER PLAN OF LAND SEIZURES

Movement for Payment in Cash Gains Force—15,000,000 Acres Taken

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—That important modifications must be instituted in the financing of the agrarian program that has been in operation for several years is being increasingly realized by Mexican authorities.

Both presidential candidates have declared for a more conservative policy. Ortiz Rubio, candidate of the National Revolutionary Party, went so far in a campaign speech as to assert that he was opposed to taking any more private property without paying cash for it.

Many important Mexican officials and financiers hold that land purchases for distribution to the Indians should be accomplished on a cash basis through the federal budget.

At present lands are expropriated by the Federal and State Governments and indemnification made in the form of national agragrian bonds which are selling at from 12 to 15 centavos on the peso.

Based on Tax Assessment

The value of the land taken is based on the tax assessment figure plus 10 per cent. As practically all land in Mexico is held at a very low assessment value, estate owners find themselves confronted with indemnification which is legally fair but actually far less than the real value of the land taken.

The agrarian problem is the last of the three big issues that confronted Ambassador Dwight Morrow when he took up his Mexican mission. The petroleum and church questions have been disposed of, and the Ambassador and his selected group of experts are now engaged in trying to bring about a satisfactory solution of the land difficulty.

Mr. Morrow holds that the Mexican Government has full right to expropriate land, but that it should be paid for before more is taken. He strongly favors budgeting for land purchases and the selling of the property on easy terms to the Indians instead of giving it to them.

Americans are far from the largest group of owners affected by the agrarian program. Most of the land has been taken from Mexicans. Among foreigners the Spaniards have been most affected.

Foreigners Little Affected

Of approximately 15,000,000 acres taken by the Government, only 1,750,000 acres belonged to foreigners. Of this amount some 400,000 acres was American-owned. Just how much the claims amount to as a result of the agrarian policy is unknown. It is variously estimated at between 100,000,000 and 500,000,000 pesos.

Of the hundreds of claims cases pending, only 102 have been settled for a total of 8,700,000 pesos. Of the 174 American claims, only seven have been settled. The agrarian program has two phases—restoration to the Indians of property they once owned, and donations. The land is given to the Indian village, but title remains with the state.

There has been considerable corruption and maladministration in the distribution of the land. Former President Calles, before retiring, told the Mexican Congress that the whole agrarian program was being endangered by such operations.

The land issue is deeply entwined in Mexican politics, and was the primary cause of the revolution. The difficulties that the revolutionary governments have encountered in dealing with it are due, some observers declare, to the desire to accomplish too much in a short time and failure to require the beneficiaries to make payment in some form.

British Will Pay Taxes by Chinese Law in Kiukiang

NANKING, China (AP)—C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister of the Chinese Nationalist Government, said Great Britain had made a significant movement toward abolition of its extra-territoriality privileges in China.

The British Government, he said July 27, "this morning officially notified the Nationalist Government's Foreign Office that all British subjects residing within the former British concession on the river port, Kiukiang, Kiangsi, hereafter will pay taxes according to Chinese law.

Most foreigners in China enjoying extraterritorial rights pay only such taxes as are approved by their respective governments.

Bleriot, With Escorting Squadron, Retraces Flight of 1909 Made Alone

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Louis Bleriot, who made history 20 years ago with the first flight across the English Channel, flew over again, July 27, to almost the identical spot where a solitary policeman had watched him land in 1909, to receive congratulations and be presented with an airplane by constructors and aeronautical associations.

M. Bleriot crossed in a twin-engined French air liner, very unlike the little three-cylinder 25-horsepower monoplane wherein the pioneer flight was made, July 25, 1909. The famous airman was met at sea by an air force squadron, which escorted him to Swingate, near Dover, where a stone in the shape of an airplane was placed, marking the original landing site. After a short ceremony, the journey was continued to Croydon, and he was the guest at a banquet here. In contrast with the first lone airplane crossing, nearly 8000 flew over last year. During the last nine days, £5,000,000 worth of gold have been transported from London to Paris.

NATIONAL FARM BANK SOUGHT IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The majority of the Chamber of Deputies Treasury Budget Commission has completed a report for submission to the Chamber recommending establishment of a national agricultural bank for aiding farmers and cattlemen.

The farm relief bank would have branches throughout the Nation under governmental direction.

Educate People for Peace Is Aim of World Teachers' Conference

3000 Educators From All Nations Meet in Geneva to Work Out Means of Insuring That Kellogg Treaty Is More Than Scrap of Paper

By MARJORIE SHULER

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—If international agreements are to be anything more than flimsy scraps of paper, the people of the world must be educated to want peace. This is the message which 3000 educators, representing nearly every country in the world, have come to deliver at the very doors of the League of Nations.

Turbaned Indians, serious Chinese scholars, Oxford professors and American classroom teachers are among the delegates to the World Federation of Education Associations, whose fourth convention aims to tell governments of all the nations that a Kellogg pact is not worth its own red seals unless men and women want to end war, and that a world court is powerless to avert bombs unless peoples themselves prefer to adjust their national differences by reason rather than by violence.

Dr. Augustus O. Thomas of Maine, president of the Federation, laid down a broad program for the sessions in an interview, in which he said: "Education must precede law, and public sentiment must go along with enforcement. If agreements and treaties are to be potent instruments, ... must be backed up by public sentiment, which comes through correct knowledge and education."

Prof. D. Katzanoff of Sofia, Bulgaria, goes a step farther, declaring: "The most efficacious re-education for peace is a complete change of attitude of thinking toward war and all violence as a means of settling conflict. The League of Nations is powerless to settle even the most simple though urgent question, such as minorities, so long as a sentiment, still profoundly aggressive and selfish, animates many who take part in it." League of Nations officials, who in goodly number are to address the sessions of the week's conference, are joining with educators to emphasize that the machinery of peace is obedient to the hands which direct it, and that those hands must be guided by an intelligent, aroused will if international sanity is to result.

A note of warning was given the opening speech by Prof. Gilbert Murray, president of the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations. Dr. Murray inaugurated the series of 5 o'clock lead-

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ST. LOUIS PLANE IN THIRD WEEK; TEXANS DOWN

Houston Craft in Forced Landing After 233 Hours in the Air

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The monoplane St. Louis Robin began the third week of its record endurance flight on July 27 with its pilots, Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine, reporting the engine was just getting "nicely broken in."

The start of the fifteenth day found the plane far out in front in the current endurance flying season, and well on the way toward an epochal performance.

The plane had been up 338 hours at 9:17 a. m. (C. S. T.) and was near to adding 100 hours onto the old endurance mark of the Angeleno. The goal of the flight was still held at 500 hours plus.

More than 1000 persons were on hand at 6:30 a. m., when Jackson brought the Robin within 125 feet of the ground and tossed overboard a cylinder containing the usual morning notes and orders for supplies.

In directing the amount of gasoline the refueling plane was to bring up, Mr. Jackson added in his note: "Two weeks today—14 days. Good for another week at least—21 days—504 hours. Hope we can go beyond that. Regards, Red."

In an earlier note, O'Brine had commented on the ease of life, adding, "There isn't much news up here—no shooting scrapes and no fights. In fact, this is a peaceable country up here, not even a speed cop."

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jackson of Fairbault, Minn., announced their arrival to their son by the words blazoned on the side of their ship, "Hello, son, here is Pa and Ma Jackson."

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—The endurance monoplane Billion-Dollar City made a forced landing at the Houston Airport at 6:50:06 a. m., July 27, after being in the air 233 hours, 1 minute, 12 seconds.

A wrist pin on the connecting rod of No. 1 cylinder of the 225-horsepower Wright Whirlwind motor became loose, wrecking the cylinder and stopping the engine. Joe Glass was at the controls and Glenn L. Loomis was asleep.

Approach of Red Day Finds Police Prepared

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Throughout central Europe the authorities are adopting measures to prevent Communist disturbances on Aug. 1, described as Red Day, when demonstrations against imperialism and the burgeois régime everywhere are being planned, it is declared, on instructions from Moscow.

The Vienna police have refused to grant the Communists permission to hold a meeting on that day. The Prague authorities, following the recent prohibition of all Communist literature this month, have raided Communist headquarters twice, and it is expected that more than 160 persons will be charged by the police for crimes against the defense of the realm. Raids in Budapest recently led to the seizure of materials and records, which were declared to prove that Communist propaganda in Hungary had been financed some months ago by Berlin.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The police are energetically continuing preventive measures to prevent disturbances which may be started by the Communists on Aug. 1.

Several leading Communists have been discovered in hiding and have been arrested. Search of their residences has disclosed many subversive documents, issued from Vienna and Moscow, which indicate that Communists here have received considerable sums with a view to making special use of them for the August demonstrations. Among these documents there is a dictionary in cipher, with silken pages.

CAIRO REPORTS PACT GIVING NEW STATUS TO EGYPT

Paper Outlines Purported British Plan for More Liberal Control

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Mokattam, an independent newspaper published in Cairo, gives a draft of the alleged treaty between Great Britain and Egypt to which it states the British Foreign Office agrees.

British troops would be transferred to the Suez Canal Zone, the High Commissioner changed to an Ambassador, and the Egyptian Minister to London would also become Ambassador.

Britain would put in operation the Sudan agreement of 1899 for joint dominion and acknowledge the Sudan debt to Egypt, while a small Egyptian force would return to the Sudan whence it has been excluded since the Sirdar was slain by fanatics in Cairo a few years ago.

Practical abolition of the capitulation is another point to which it is said Great Britain is prepared to agree and also that the jurisdiction of the consular courts be given to the mixed courts.

A financial adviser would be retained in connection with the public debt and a judicial adviser to supervise the protection of foreigners.

Britain, however, would renounce the claim to protection of minorities and the two countries would undertake immediately to support one another against foreign aggression.

The paper adds that the Labor Government insists upon ratification of the treaty by an Egyptian Parliament elected in entire freedom.

London Foresees Delay in New Egyptian Treaty

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—No comment is obtainable in London as to the accuracy of Cairo newspaper outlines of a new Anglo-Egyptian treaty, but the reports in the main follow lines upon which the moderates of both countries have been working for some time. Informed opinion here, however, doubts whether the present Labor Government has finally decided to accept this or any other scheme. In any case if it is correct that acceptance is made dependent on the summoning of a fresh parliament in Egypt considerable delay is regarded as inevitable.

Argentines Demand Washington Envoy

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Sharp criticism of the Irigoyen Administration over failure to appoint an Ambassador to Washington is expressed in an editorial in La Pransa.

It points out that six months is too long to permit such an important post to go unoccupied in normal diplomatic relations between two peoples who are in harmony.

Washington is the world's diplomatic center, or at least the American diplomatic center, as has been proven by the Tacna-Arica settlement and the Chaco conference, the editorial declares.

"Moreover, relations between the two countries," it adds, "are constantly growing in importance, due partly to the proposed increase in tariff that will affect Argentina agricultural and cattle products. Argentina and Colombia are the only interested countries that have not presented their tariff views to the Washington authorities.

"Argentine silence has caused profound surprise since our Embassy had previously been the champion of a sort of crusade in the United States against customs barriers inspired by exaggerated protectionist opinion."

BUILDING WIDER ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Twenty-three miles of concrete highways are now being completed in this State, representing half of the 1929 building program. Roads are being constructed two feet wider than in previous years.

$20,000,000 GRAIN POOL PROPOSED BY FARM BOARD

Co-operatives at First Meeting Said to Favor New Selling Corporation

CHICAGO—As its first constructive step to help the Nation's grain growers improve their condition, the 10-day old Federal Farm Board meeting here in its session with farmers, recommended that all farmer-owned grain associations and pools should join in organizing a vast sales corporation, international in scope, with ultimate paid-up capital of not less than $20,000,000.

This proposed marketing unit, to be started by the farmers themselves, if they accept the suggestion of President Hoover's representatives, would be organized to correlate the services of all existing and future grain co-operatives, and other selling units, and would function in all markets of the United States and many foreign countries for the collective selling of such portions of the grain crops as are now or may hereafter be marketed co-operatively at country points, explained Alexander H. Legge of Chicago, chairman of the board, who resigned as president of the International Harvester Company to perform this public service for one-tenth the annual income that the commercial post brought him.

This would not be a government corporation but one organized and conducted by the farmers themselves and would be formed to centralize the activities of co-operatives and to simplify their methods and would not interfere in any way with the existing programs of the co-operatives or other selling units, said Carl Williams of Oklahoma City, Okla., board member.

One Woman at Meeting

Though the surplus was not discussed at the first day's session at the Hotel Sherman, Mr. Williams said that this proposed marketing plan should have some influence on the Nation's supply and might develop some means whereby the production of surpluses could be attacked at the source.

Officials of farmers' grain marketing associations were invited to attend the sessions which were closed to all others. Mr. Legge told a correspondent that more than 50 men sat at individual tables in the room and that the discussion was "very informal." Anybody who had any suggestions to make was speedily recognized, he said.

Those at the meeting included farmer grain dealer associations han-

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Rumania Prohibits Saloon Men Part in Village Voting

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—An interesting provision of the new administrative law which the Government of Rumania has just passed through Parliament is that in town meetings which conduct the affairs of villages with less than 600 inhabitants, saloon keepers cannot participate. The state does not consider that they would promote the best interests of the community.

All other heads of families, men and women over 25, are members of the meeting. The new law, in addition to providing a completely new system of administration and of communal organization, introduces universal suffrage in village municipal elections.

All women in Rumania may vote and may also be elected to office in villages and cities. This indicates marked progress, since universal manhood suffrage was introduced in Rumania only 10 years ago.

Resigns After Triumph in Debt Settlements

RAYMOND POINCARÉ

BERLIN PARLEY PLANNED TO END EASTERN CRISIS

China and Russia Arranging for Direct Negotiations on Railway Dispute

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Ambassador, has informed Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, that the Governments of China and Russia are taking steps to meet in direct negotiations in Berlin.

Colonel Stimson believes that negotiations will begin immediately. Germany has taken over Russian affairs in China and Chinese Consulates in Russia during the crisis. Mr. Stimson does not understand that Germany made a direct move for mediation. The fact that Berlin was selected rests upon the proximity there of influential representatives of the two nations.

The State Department was elated by this move and by news from Japan of the action to postpone indefinitely expenditures of military appropriations.

LONDON (AP)—Moscow dispatches continue to relate stories of "atrocities" by Chinese in Manchuria on Soviet citizens there, and to tell of demonstrations throughout the Soviet Union, seeking redress for insults to the Russian-proietarian state.

Advices from China put an entirely different aspect on the situation in Manchuria, and emphasized the feeling of officials that the altercation growing out of seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway would be settled peaceably.

Reports from China were taken as indicating that a preliminary conference took place on July 24 between Chang Tso-Hsiang, Governor of the Kirin division of Manchuria, and the Soviet Consul-General at Harbin, B. N. Melnikov.

In Shanghai there was a series of disorders and demonstrations which, it was believed, were forerunners of other disturbances prepared for Aug. 1, the Soviet holiday.

Germany Joins Peace Move

WASHINGTON (AP)—Germany has informed the United States that she fully associates herself with the efforts of the major powers to effect a peaceful settlement of the Chinese-Russian difficulties over the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The information was delivered to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, by Rudolf Leitner, German Chargé d'Affaires, on instructions of the Berlin Foreign Office.

Colonel Stimson enlisted German co-operation after being informed by Frank B. Kellogg of the efforts which Germany made on behalf of the Pact of Paris, which Colonel Stimson used as the basis of his peace efforts.

Gibson to Renew Talks With Dawes; Hoover Wins Approval for Navy Cut

WASHINGTON— (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, has announced that Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium and head of the American delegation to the League of Nations Preparatory Disarmament Commission, will go to London immediately for another conference on the naval question with Gen. Charles G. Dawes.

The Ambassador's trip, the Secretary said, was arranged at the request of General Dawes and looked toward a continuation of the naval matters discussed at their two previous conferences.

Commending President Hoover for suspension of construction of three cruisers, Smith W. Brookhart, Senator from Iowa, who opposed the cruiser construction bill, voiced a vigorous protest against the views expressed by Col. Paul V. McNutt, national commander of the American Legion, censuring the President's action.

"I am in complete accord with the President," Senator Brookhart continued, "and I hope these cruisers never will be built. They are useless when they are built, and the construction of them is an unnecessary threat of war."

He asserted that a "vast majority of the rank and file of the Legion is against war and useless war preparations."

"The same is true," he went on, "of a still larger number of World War soldiers, who are not members of the Legion at all.

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, who opposed the 15-cruiser construction program, is prepared to introduce a resolution to have Congress confirm the course followed by President Hoover in deferring a portion of that program, if any question is raised as to his power to do this.

The possibility of a controversy between President Hoover and Congress over the time clause in the construction act was foreseen in some circles.

The White House disclosed that President Hoover felt the act gave him authority to delay construction on the 15 cruisers until June 30, 1931, and shortly thereafter Frederick Hale, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, said at his home in Maine that the Chief Executive was "entirely in error" in this conclusion.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—F. H. Gillett, Senator from Massachusetts, in a prepared statement here heartily indorsed the President's suspension of part of the new cruiser program as "a quick recognition and reciprocation of the similar action of England and another expression of the strong impulse for peace which seems to be genuinely actuating the world more than ever before."

He asserted attention to the special acknowledgment owed Ramsay MacDonald the British Premier, for his attitude. This attitude he calls harder for Great Britain to assume than for the United States.

FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS AFTER DEBT VICTORY

Poincare Delays Leaving Post Until Senate Ratifies Funding Bills

BRIAND IS ASKED TO HEAD GOVERNMENT

Former Foreign Minister Will Lead Delegates to Conference on Young Plan

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The Poincaré Cabinet has resigned, and thus rumors in circulation for several days are confirmed. The strain of his recent task of having Parliament ratify the Franco-American and Franco-British debt-funding agreements has compelled him to take this step.

He waited to make the announcement until the Senate had passed ratification bills, which it did with a large majority.

M. Poincaré's action is widely regretted here, and the Cabinet appointed two of its members, Louis Barthou, Minister of Justice, and Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, to call on him and ask him to reconsider.

President Calls M. Briand

M. Briand is being asked by President Doumergue to form the Cabinet, M. Poincare having refused to reconsider his resignation. Some changes in the personnel of the Cabinet are expected to be made by M. Briand in order to broaden the bases of support in the Chamber of Deputies. Radicals, for example, may re-enter the Government block with representation in the new Cabinet.

If M. Briand succeeds in forming the Cabinet, it will be the eighth time since the beginning of 1913 that he has assumed the Premiership.

He will lead the French delegation at the reparations conference, which it is definitely known will be held at The Hague. Great efforts to have M. Poincaré remain at the head of the Government were made in order that the conference negotiations might be pursued under his direction. Whatever the outcome of the Cabinet remaking, the French policy is expected to continue much as before M. Poincaré's resignation.

Parliament Must Convene

July 27 was an important day for many reasons. Not only did it bring the government crisis and acceptance by the second house of the war debt measures, but the closing of the present parliamentary session was pronounced.

In view of the necessity of a new Cabinet having to be formed, a special session of Parliament will be called shortly to hear the statement of the new Prime Minister and give him the required vote of confidence.

Poincare's Great Task Has Been Reconstruction

PARIS (AP)—Prior to appearing at the French Cabinet meeting, at which the members resigned in a body, Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, and M. Barthou, Minister of Justice, had gone to the home of M. Poincaré and sought to have him change his decision.

M. Poincaré had sent letters announcing his resignation the night of July 26, both to the Cabinet and to President Doumergue. In that to the President he said his resignation was due to reasons of "health," which he said, "will condemn me to enforced rest for two or three months. I cannot, therefore, especially under the present circumstances, fulfill as I should the functions that you have been good enough to intrust to me the last three years, and I find myself to my deep regret in the necessity of presenting to you my resignation."

Poincaré Long in Service

In the 42 years of his service to France, M. Poincaré has seen his country's complete reconstruction from one devastating war and engage in a still larger one, to be led by himself to the greater heights which she now enjoys.

Once President of France and five times Prime Minister of its governments, the uncompromising little Frenchman's greatest task, probably, was reconstruction after the World War. While President, he inaugurated the economies and new fiscal laws which stabilized the franc and began the country's rapid emergence from the post-war depression.

M. Poincaré entered French politics in 1887 as a deputy from the Department of the Meuse, and from that time has been almost constantly in public office. He became a Cabinet Minister at 33, when he accepted the portfolio of Minister of Education. The next year he became Finance Minister, and two years later President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Became President in 1913

He became President of the French Republic in 1913, succeeding a short premiership, and until 1920 guided France, most of the time with the assistance of Georges Clemenceau, his Prime Minister.

His post war life was dedicated to two objects, redressment of French finances and making Germany pay for the war. He succeeded well in the former, and with his occupation of the Ruhr, his stand on evacuation of the Rhineland, and his insistence on provisions of the reparations settlement he has done much to achieve the latter.

His last Cabinet was constituted Nov. 11, 1928, and is known as the "Armistice Day Cabinet." He was

Prime Minister in the preceding Government, which fell early in November, 1928, after a clash with Joseph Caillaux.

Congress in Extra Session to Consider Debt Accord

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congressional ratification of the $4,025,000,000 French war debt settlement will be undertaken at the extra session, and its approval is anticipated.

Officials received the news of ratification of the debt settlement by the French Senate with relief but without surprise.

As soon as President Doumergue of France signs the Mellon-Berenger agreement, President Hoover is expected to authorize a postponement of the $400,000,000 French war supplies debt payment, due Aug. 1.

Berlin Welcomes Resignation

BERLIN—That the resignation of Raymond Poincaré as Prime Minister of France was welcomed here is evidenced in political circles.

Naturally, even his most bitter opponents this side of the Rhine regret the cause of this step, but the French Premier never enjoyed any popularity in Germany as a politician. Germany fully realizes, however, that if Aristide Briand heads the new Cabinet his foreign political activity may be hampered by his necessary attendance on inner, political affairs.

FOREIGN TRADE MOUNTS UNDER EXPORT BUREAU

New England Alone Adds $3,093,700 to Income by Expanding Markets

Business men of five New England states secured $3,093,700 worth of export business during the fiscal year ending June 30, and 145 concerns established 614 connections in virtually every world market, as a result of assistance by the International Organization of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, it is announced by Harvey A. Sweetser, Boston manager.

In addition, 32 farms reported savings totaling $102,000, which resulted in active aid of the bureau representatives in various foreign marketing areas of the world. These figures are far in excess of any previous year in the history of the Boston office of the bureau, and are based on estimates provided by the firms that were served, said Mr. Sweetser.

The Boston office is essentially the initial point of contact between manufacturers in New England, outside Connecticut, and the Commerce Department in Washington and in foreign countries. Connecticut is excluded because of its proximity to the New York office.

Service is distributed free to manufacturers having products for export to a constantly increasing degree Mr. Sweetser said. Any firm of American identity desiring to seek outlets for its products in foreign countries is entitled to use the Department of Commerce organization for the promotion of American foreign trade said Mr. Sweetzer. Firms in New England excepting Connecticut are served by the Boston office.

British to Harmonize Bridges With Scenery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD—The London, Midland & Scottish Railway Company is to paint its bridges in the Peak District of Yorkshire and Derbyshire green, so that they may the better harmonize with the scenery.

It was the building of a railway through Monsal Dale, one of the most beautiful parts of the peak, that called forth Ruskin's fiercest attack on the railways, and he would no doubt rejoice to find that the companies show a livelier æsthetic sense every succeeding year.

Ask Milton Cross

Since Milton J. Cross, NBC announcer, won the award of the American Academy of Arts and Letters for the most perfect diction over the air, he has discovered the price of fame. He is stopped everywhere by persons who wish the correct pronunciation of various words.

Mr. Cross was in the drug store in the NBC building. "Say, Mr. Cross," said the soda jerker, "how d'ye pronounce raddio? I gotta oggument."

POWER PROJECT ON ST. LAWRENCE DEEMED UNWISE

Not Economically Sound or Feasible, Says Report in Searching Analysis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—"The St. Lawrence Navigation and Power Project" is the title of a book just released for publication by the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution here, in which the conclusion is reached that from the standpoint of the shipowner, the taxpayer and the public that project is neither economicaly sound nor feasible.

Analysis of the transportation problem is divided into three parts: problems of capital and annual charges, problems of shipping and problems of traffic. The costs are estimated roughly at $1,000,000,000, of which 614 millions are assignable to navigation and 385 millions to power development. This is greatly in excess of estimates hitherto made. Annual overhead charges assignable to navigation are estimated, on a most conservative basis, at $36,000,000.

The important shipping problem is that of determining the depth of channel required to enable the best class of ocean shipping to enter the lakes, as contemplated by many who have sponsored the undertaking. A depth of 33 feet is found to be necessary for this purpose compared with the 27-foot channel generally proposed up to this time.

Another problem is that of determining whether, if such great depth were provided, shipping of the highest type would be attracted to the route. This is answered in the negative.

The several traffic analyses cover the major items of potential traffic, in particular, grain and flour, lumber, pulp and paper, coal, petroleum, fertilizers, machinery, motor vehicles, food products and basic raw materials.

The final estimate is that 10,500,000 short tons of traffic might use the waterway, assuming that it were brought to completion in year 1940. Of this total, 60 per cent represents grains, of which two-thirds would be of Canadian origin.

Relating traffic to annual overhead charges, a cost per ton of traffic is found which exceeds the likely saving in transportation charges. The navigation project is therefore declared unable to meet the test of economic soundness. Much has been said about the value of the waterway as a potential reserve of transportation capacity and as a regulator of railroad rates. In neither the United States nor Canada is there found to be need for constructing the waterway for such purposes, the authors assert.

The power phases of the project are treated in a report by the engineering firm of Sanderson and Porter. The Institute of Economics finds that it would be impossible to market St. Lawrence power in large, distant communities in the United States in competition with power from other sources. Also there are not at present, either on the United States or the Canadian side of the river, industries of a kind and magnitude able to absorb the great amounts of power which would be available. Therefore, it concludes its exploitation at present would be premature.

Byng Asks Hospitals to Control Students

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The recent incident at Caxton Hall here where an anti-vivisection meeting was broken up by medical students had a further sequel in a letter published in which Viscount Byng, London's Police Commissioner, calls upon the colleges to which the youths concerned are reported to have belonged to emulate the example set by the Oxford and Cambridge Universities in putting down similar undergraduate misbehavior on the occasion of the annual boat race.

Lord Byng's action is in continuation of the steps he has previously announced to improve police protection at public meetings in future.

His letter to the medical colleges says: "The Commissioner has no direct evidence that students from your hospital were present, but he would ask that unless you are satisfied they took no part you should—if you have not already done so—consider the desirability of taking some action with a view to preventing a recurrence of such incidents."

The commissioner feels sure students would respond readily to an appeal addressed them by their own authorities just as members of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities did when a somewhat similar difficulty arose in regard to "ragging" in London places of entertainment and he hopes it will not be necessary for him to give orders for more drastic police action.

SCOTTISH VILLAGE GETS GIFT FROM NEW YORKER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCONE, Scotland—The village of Scone, near Perth, is going to derive considerable benefit under the will of the late Robert Douglas, New York.

It was intimated recently that Mr. Douglas bequeathed a large sum to his native village, and that the bequest includes a substantial portion of his estate to be formed into a trust fund to be applied to "the promotion of the welfare, happiness, and health of the inhabitants of the village of Scone," possibly by the erection of model cottages.

Announcer Needs Roller Skates

The difficulties of an announcer in a large studio with two or three microphones to take care of were the subject of a long lamentation by Alwyn Bach, NBC announcer.

"I make one announcement, then I make another in a microphone 25 feet away 20 seconds later. I'm in favor of equipping announcers with roller skates."

Flying Boats and Amphibians Believed Best for Transport

WHERE AMPHIBIAN SHINES

That New England Is "Amphibian Territory" Is Shown in the Great Proportion of Water Landing Areas on Direct Air Lines Between Traffic Centers. Present Lines Are Shown in the Lower Chart. Inlets of the Maine Coast Over Which Amphibians Fly Weekly Are Portrayed in the Upper Chart.

That the flying boat and amphibian types of airplane offer possibilities for the extension of commercial aviation in the United States which have as yet scarcely been touched is the growing opinion among leaders in flying circles.

Utilization of the natural landing fields provided by lakes, rivers and seas for the operation of trunk air lines along the coast and inland waterways is believed to be a major factor in future air attainments.

"New England is amphibian territory," said Maj. R. G. Ervin, vice-president and general manager of Curtiss Flying Service, Inc., with headquarters in Boston, and pointed to the red ribbons stretched on a wall map between Boston, Hyannis, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, and also up the Maine coast to Bar Harbor, indicating some of the lines already in operation by his company.

"Several reasons mark out the plane that can land on either sea or land as the coming air transport medium for the Atlantic coast, Major Ervin continued. "A glance at the map shows the great number of inlets which occur on the air lines between the major traffic centers of the Atlantic seaboard, and especially in New England.

"We are only at the beginning of things now in the use of amphibians. When the proper planes are produced, we expect to handle the bulk of our New England business in them.

"One of the best features of the amphibian is its ability to land at any point along its route where water is available, so that a small island in Maine can be made a stopping point without the development of airport facilities of any sort.

"On the air lines up and down this coast, a plane is never out of reach of a water landing, and amphibians are also equipped to make use of any land areas suited to ordinary land planes, so that the number of landing opportunities is multiplied several times.

"The landing field problem, often difficult to solve near metropolitan cities, is simplified by the amphibian. Ramps can be built which lead up into hangars on the shore. The plane comes out of the water on its own wheels, and discharges passengers on dry land, inside the hangar-station. This requires a much smaller land area than does the ordinary airport.

"A further advantage of the amphibian is its ability to fly in some types of foggy weather with greater ease than a land plane could. The amphibian can fly close to the water, where the visibility is often better than at 100 feet up, and the water surface gives the pilot an altitude guide. If the fog settles too low, the amphibian lands and waits for clear weather.

"A further use of the amphibian that will be of growing importance is the penetration of wilderness country, where lakes offer good landing fields, and access by land is difficult. We have taken camping parties to inland lakes in Maine by this means. In one instance the members of the party who returned by amphibian were in Boston, ready for the day's business, when the rest were still tramping through the woods, and did not reach Boston for two days."

ACKWORTH SCHOOL KEEPS ANNIVERSARY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Ackworth School (Yorkshire) has celebrated its 150th anniversary. The celebration opened with the planting of a maple tree in the "Quad" by Barbara Walker, an Ackworth scholar, and granddaughter of F. A. Andrews, head of the school for nearly 50 years. The present president of the Board of Education, Sir Charles Trevelyan, is one of its old pupils, and John Bright was also educated within its walls.

The atmosphere of the school was at one time of a stern character. In the first half-century there was no holiday break whatever. A bursary fund of £5000 was inaugurated in connection with the celebration, and the amount is almost complete.

FIVE DESTROYERS DOCK AT PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Five United States destroyers have docked here to permit week-end liberty to naval reserve units from Virginia, South Carolina and Great Lakes ports. Reserves from Toledo and Cleveland, O., were aboard the destroyers Charles Ausburn and Osborne, while the Barry, Reuben James and Sturdevant carried units from Georgetown and Charleston, S. C., and Richmond, Va.

BANGOR, Me. (AP)—The United States destroyer Reid docked here, with naval reserve units from Hoboken, N. J., on an annual two weeks' training cruise.

BREWSTER MAY BECOME CANDIDATE FOR SENATE

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor, in letters sent to many Republicans throughout the State, says he is "giving thoughtful consideration" to becoming a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator in the primaries next June, it is learned.

Political observers have generally held the belief that Mr. Brewster would enter the primary fight for the seat which is now held by Senator Arthur R. Gould of Presque Isle, but the letters were the first definite announcement. Representative Wallace H. White Jr., of Auburn, is already a candidate, while Senator Gould has not declared his position.

BRITISH YOUTH STUDIES 'TALKIE' ENGINEERING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—High up in the lofty Bush House—lofty for London that is—an American teacher has been busy instructing relays of young Englishmen in the intricacies of "talkie" engineering. The British cinemas, following the American lead, are busy undergoing conversion for the exhibition of speech and sound films. Already nearly 200 young men have been trained and more are still needed for the task of equipping the picture houses.

The British Home Office has given permits for the American engineers till October, after which the work of installing American machines will be in British hands.

SCHOOL BOARD PLANS TO ABOLISH HOME WORK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—No home work, but all preparation for next day's classes done in school, is a scheme that has obtained the sanction of the education authority here.

This means that children in poor circumstances will cease to be handicapped by the difficult conditions in which many of them have had to do their home work in the past. The pupils will have more time for social life when school hours are over for the day. Should the experiment meet with the expected success, the plan will no doubt be extended to the other secondary scools in the city.

FREIGHT RATES CAUSE PROTEST IN CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina shippers, called to meet by Gov. O. Max Gardner, voted to make a vigorous protest on freight rate discriminations, which they were told threatended North Carolina industries.

About one hundred shippers heard Governor Gardner describe the situation as a serious one and urge them to a united effort.

A committee of the shippers will meet Aug. 6 to complete organization of a state association to co-operate with the State Corporation Commission.

DURHAM COLLIERY DELIVERING COAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Started some five years ago, Lord Londonderry's new colliery at Seaham has commenced delivering coal for shipment at Seaham docks. A few months ago Seaham Harbor celebrated its one-hundredth anniversary.

The docks are capable of dealing with about 2,000,000 tons of coal annually and it is expected that the new pit will have an output in six years' time of an additional million tons a year. A new extension and new buildings for the docks are now in course of completion.

League Hopes for Entry of Egypt Through Settlement With Britain

Sees Possibility of Present Negotiations Resulting in Full Self-Government—Advance of Disarmament Cause Held Cheering

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—League of Nations circles are following with close interest the Anglo-Egyptian question with a lively hope that a settlement may be reached which will enable Egypt to enter the League as a fully self-governing state.

According to Article 2 of the League Covenant, Egypt would have to be fully self-governing and give effective guarantees of the sincerity of her intention to observe her international obligations.

These requirements would seem to point to the necessity of an understanding between Britain and Egypt on the four reserved points—foreign policy, British garrisons, the Suez Canal and the Sudan.

But since the last British Government was prepared to refer the maintenance of British troops in Egypt to the League in 10 years, it is thought possible the Labor Government may consent to discuss other reserved questions.

If so, this would afford a remarkable precedent for extending the scope of the League's activities in affairs which are now regarded as of strictly domestic concern.

The announcement that France is prepared to sign a general act of arbitration is of great interest, for if France sets a good example in this respect, Britain under the new Government can hardly fail to follow suit.

Ramsay MacDonald has already announced his intention of signing the optional clause in the statute of the World Court. All this would assist the cause of disarmament by giving greater effect to the Kellogg pact and the Covenant of the League.

In any event, President Hoover's and Mr. MacDonald's speeches and suspension of naval construction on both sides of the Atlantic have given new impetus to the resummoning of the preparatory disarmament commission at an early date.

New hopes and aspirations are abroad in League circles and points of danger, such as the tension between Athens and Angora and the dispute between Czechoslovakia and Hungary are regarded with far less apprehension, since the successful application of the Kellogg doctrine to the Sino-Russian affair.

UNIQUE YORKSHIRE BRIDGE TO BE RESTORED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—Eighteenth century additions to a bridge at Rotherham, which was erected 500 years ago, are now being removed to enable the bridge to present its original appearance.

This bridge has always been one of the most curious sights in the district, since it bears a small chapel, built off the center pier. In future it will only be used as a footbridge, the traffic being diverted along a new concrete bridge which is in process of erection a short distance away.

BLIMP TO VISIT RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—The dirigible Los Angeles will spend most of September in the Narragansett Bay area, together with her mooring ship, the Patoka, it is learned here.

ODD STAMPS COMMAND STILL ODDER PRICES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASADENA, Calif.—The high value that rarities and oddities in postage stamps command was brought to light recently when two postal employees in the South Pasadena Post Office bought $20 worth of 20-cent stamps that were perforated just one way—and sold them for considerably more, with the latest purchaser holding out for $1000.

One of the employees sold his sheet to an amateur stamp collector, and the latter is said to have refused $600 for it.

Samuel Pepys Given Annual Homage in Special Service Held at St. Olaves

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON — Leading men and women of London, official and otherwise, turned out as usual to the annual service in memory of Samuel Pepys, the great diarist and one-time Admiralty official, in the church of St. Olaves, in Hart Street, where Pepys worshiped for many years.

This year the bells of St. Olaves, with which Pepys was so familiar, could not be rung for the service since they had been taken down for cleaning and restoration for the first time since 1661.

So many were the things that interested Pepys that it is almost always possible on this annual occasion to find something new with which to vary the service. This year Psalm 47 was sung to a chant by Henry Lawes, 1596-1662, of which Pepys said in his Diary: "This afternoon I was amused at the tune set to the Psalm by the Clerke of the parish, and thought at first that he was out, but I find him to be a good songster and the parish could sing it very well and was a good tune."

Pepys also commented on the anthem sung at the service, "Hear, O Heavens," by Pelham Humphrey.

Arthur Ponsonby, an authority on diaries in literature, remarked that while a monument to Elizabeth Pepys was erected at St. Olaves as far back as 1669, a similar honor was not paid to the Diarist until 1884, long after his work had been transcribed and published.

"His Diary remains without a rival," said Mr. Ponsonby. "It is not only a diary in the ordinary sense but a revelation in extraordinary sense to which there is no parallel. Those who are apt to condemn Pepys should remember the age in which he lived. The Diary should encourage the weakest of us by showing that virtues are well within our reach that can ennoble the humblest lives."

Stone of New Shakespearean Theater Laid With Colorful Ceremonies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STRATFORD-ON-AVON — Thanks in large measure to the support given by friends in America, the governing body of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon is now prepared to proceed with the erection of the new building for which the foundation stone was laid on July 2, with full Masonic ritual and ceremony.

The foundation block was slung beneath a crimson canopy, within a few score yards of the ruined wall of the burned-out theater. It was against this ruined wall as background, linking thus significantly the new with the old, that the moving frieze of the Masonic processions passed to the unveiling ceremony, performed by Lord Ampthill, pro-Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, in the presence of 700 Freemasons, including Sir Kynaston Studd, Lord Mayor of London, and Viscount Burnham, president of the trustees of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater. Among other distinguished persons present were Sir Frank Benson, Sir Barry Jackson and John Drinkwater.

The proceedings, solemn and impressive, were signalized by the presentation, by Miss Scott, architect of the building, to Lord Ampthill, of an ornamented silver trowel made by the students at the local school of art. Following a congratulatory speech to her by the pro-Grand Master, Lord Ampthill spread cement upon the lower stone, whereupon the upper stone was lowered, and struck by the pro-Grand Master. Upon the four corners appear the words: "With Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence, and Justice let our work be founded." Then followed processional, emblematic sprinklings of the stone. The official proceedings were concluded with speeches emphasizing the international character of the building, and America's generous co-operation.

Afterward came the more social part of the ceremony when the Mayor of Stratford and the governors welcomed the distinguished guests, including Lord Cornwallis, the Marquis of Hartington, Lady Maud Warrender, Lord Leigh, and various members of the Shakespearen Festival Company. The governing body hopes the building will be opened in the spring of 1932.

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'TALKIE' MAKERS TO HELP 'SILENT' FILM LESSEES

Producers Agree Voluntarily to Readjust Old Contracts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The motion picture industry, which has established a notable record for settling disputes by arbitration, has just set another precedent by a decision of 12 leading sound film producing companies voluntarily to readjust contract conditions with several thousand small independent exhibitors who otherwise would have been forced out of the business.

In informed circles the decision was characterized as probably the first time in the history of business that producers in any industry have voluntarily disregarded the legality of their contracts with so large a group of purchasers and been willing to negotiate payment for merchandise in proportion to their capacity to pay.

The action directly affects more than 4000 independent exhibitors and will forestall a crisis which would eventually have involved more than 11,000 independents, it was said here.

The problem which will be solved arose from the eagerness of small independent exhibitors to install sound motion picture apparatus in their houses, it was said. Handicapped by the cost of installing sound equipment, they found themselves unable to fulfill the signed contracts. They were faced with the necessity of retiring from the business.

The decision followed 10 days of conferences between an exhibitors' committee of nation-wide representation and agents of the producers, all of whom are members of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America or of the Film Board of Trade.

Producers agreed to instruct their branch managers to readjust film rental prices and score charges contracted for in all cases where justifiable reason for the reduction could be shown, M. A. Lightman, chairman of the exhibitors' committee, said.

German Mine Group Welcomed by British

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—At the closing session of the conference of the Federation of Miners of Great Britain welcome was given to a delegation representing the German mine owners, miners and the Government, now on a visit to England to investigate questions relating to the work of miners in artificial light.

The conference appointed a small committee to gather the information wanted, and Herbert Smith, the president, said he thought it much more desirable to meet their foreign friends in a conference room than on a battle field.

The Administration's national relief fund was discussed, and delegates complained that a partial suspension of relief during the summer months had caused much distress in the various coal fields.

A resolution was adopted expressing the opinion that the stoppage of relief distribution and the keeping of a large fund in hand for next winter was not justified as long as the miners and the workers' families were in need. During the last two years the Scottish miners' unions have been disrupted by Communist activities, it is said, and a separate Communist organization was formed. The conference adopted a report made by the executive board on the matter of condemning all activities likely to weaken the Federation of Miners, and suggested measures for restoring strength and loyalty to the Scottish sections.

CAPPER SEES BOYCOTT ABLE TO FORCE PEACE

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Enforcement of the Pact of Paris by means of an economic boycott on a belligerent nation, as provided for in a resolution which he will introduce in the United States Senate, was discussed by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas.

The resolution, the Senator said, would "put teeth" in the peace agreement, which he characterized as one of the greatest steps ever taken to bring about universal amity.

1500 ATTEND FARM SESSIONS AT AMHERST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass.—More than 1500 persons attended the eleventh annual farm and home week at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, according to figures compiled at the conclusion of its four-day sessions. Subjects ranging from the selection of lawn grass seed to standardization of egg grades were discussed at the final meeting.

The program drew representation from every county in Massachusetts, while agricultural economics experts from some of the leading colleges and research groups discussed developments in farming.

Chief Scout Visits Birkenhead Fete

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRKENHEAD, Eng.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, was the guest at Birkenhead on July 27 at dinner, and, as the founder of what is one of the world's greatest educational movements, received a welcome such as is seldom accorded to any visitor here. The Chief Scout had made a surprise appearance in camp the day before and passed the night under the canvas. Birkenhead turned out en masse to see the popular figure who has captured the imagination of the British and the world Scouts.

Replying to the toast in his honor, the Chief Scout said the movement began in August, 1907, at Brownsea Island, with a small troop of 35 boys, which since that time had grown to such an extent that the 50,000 boys now under canvas at the jamboree represented no fewer than 1,870,000 boys in various parts of the world. Not only that, but there had sprung from it a kindred association of Girl Guides, who now outnumbered the Scouts in the United Kingdom by more than 100,000.

It was hoped through these two vast organizations the effects of the late war on the mentalities of peoples would be nullified and international friendliness be fostered and increased.

TURTLE IN 27 YEARS TRAVELS 200 MILES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A journey of nearly 200 miles has been accomplished by a large turtle during the last 27 years, according to a report to the conservation department.

Arthur C. Ferguson, fishing in Tsatasawassa Lake, in Rensselaer County, captured a turtle on whose shell a brass plate had been attached, with the inscription, "Ed Smith, Raquette Lake, N. Y., 1902." The turtle was liberated in another lake, and to reach the one near Troy, where it was found, it must have passed through gorges of the Adirondacks.

MOVING ROCKEFELLER HOUSE IS PROTESTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The State Highway Department is withholding permission sought by Mrs. E. S. Dennen of Brooklyn for transit over the highways of the house in which John D. Rockefeller was born. Mrs. Dennen intends it for a public exhibit at Coney Island.

Attorneys for Mr. Rockefeller have filed notice of opposition to movement of the house over public roads with the highway superintendents of five counties.

RED CROSS CONVENTION SIGNED BY 32 NATIONS

GENEVA (AP)—A Red Cross conference which has been sitting here since the beginning of the month to revise the Geneva Red Cross convention has concluded its labors with the signing of a revised convention by the delegates of 32 countries, as well as a convention to improve the condition of prisoners of war.

The signatory states included the United States, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Uruguay.

BOLIVIA WOULD SPEED TRAINS TO ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Bolivian Minister Jose Maria Escalier interviewed President Hipolito Irigoyen regarding faster communications between Bolivia and Argentina.

The Minister pointed out that the present travel time between La Pazard and Buenos Aires is 96 hours, which could be shortened by 22 hours by operating night trains on the Cremalleras-La Quiaca section.

G. F. WILLIS RESIGNS

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—G. F. Willis has announced his resignation as president of the Stone Mountain Memorial Association. Phillip H. Alston, president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, declared a campaign would immediately be begun to raise the $150,000 estimated as necessary to finish the figures of Lee, Davis and Jackson.

Prestige of Pact Forces China and Russia to Seek Settlement

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The coming into force of the Kellogg pact at Washington has served to increase the efforts being made to maintain peace in the Far East. There is no possible excuse now for any nation which adhered to the pact to ignore its obligations to settle its differences with another signatory of the pact by pacific means.

It is perhaps for this reason that both China and Russia have adopted in the past few days a more moderate tone in discussing their differences, for they must realize that to break the pact at this solemn moment would bring upon them the condemnation of the civilized world.

Since Russia is not a member of the League, the pact stands as first guarantee for maintenance of peace in the present dispute. Indeed, its moral efficacy in preventing recourse to war may be said to have been proved, and the League of Nations fully recognizes this.

It is expected that Nanking which was undoubtedly rushed by the Manchurian administration into supporting a policy which it would have been chary of initiating will now open direct negotiations with Moscow.

There remains the difficult question of reinstating the Russian railway officials as a preliminary condition to the negotiations. Information from Chinese sources points to a likelihood of Nanking meeting the Soviet demand as far as to restore some of these officials. Doubtless there will be some hard bargaining on this point, but it is not believed that this will offer an insuperable obstacle to resumption of diplomatic relations. China is suffering far more than Russia by the closing of the Chinese Eastern Railway, while she has been plainly told she cannot rely on support from other powers which have interests in China.

It is stated that at the next assembly of the League an attempt will be made to bring the Kellogg pact into closer relation with the Covenant of the League and to give it "teeth" by persuading all members of the League which have adhered to it to adopt the general act for pacific settlement disputes with as few reservations as possible.

Press Button to Get Your Car

Wide World

This Tower Needs Space Only 25 Feet Long by 17 Feet 8 Inches Wide to Accommodate 10 Automobiles.

Europe Regains Lead in Hard Coal Fields

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Once again Europe produced more coal last year than the United States, according to a report just published by the Reichs Coal Union. Europe's share in the world's hard coal production amounted to 48 per cent while the United States' share was 43 per cent.

The fact that Europe again maintained its leadership which it regained in 1927 is interpreted here as a sign that the United States' gain of the leading position in the world's coal production in 1926 was only temporary. Considerable importance is attached here to the growing production of lignite. German lignite mines increased their output last year, while the production of hard coal decreased in Germany.

JOHNSON SAYS MEXICAN EXCLUSION ASSURED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Demand for limitation on Mexican immigration has become so insistent that all that remains is the writing of a workable exclusion bill, declared Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington and chairman of the House Immigration Commission.

Better selection and more exclusion of aliens is favored by Mr. Johnson. More than one-half of the Senate and more than two-thirds of the House, Mr. Johnson said, favor still sharper restriction. Congress will pass any reasonable act for Mexican exclusion, he said.

MAINE BRIDGE PLAN APPROVED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department has approved plans of the Maine Highway Commission for a bridge across the St. George River between Warren and Thomaston, Me.

Cars String Like Beads in Air

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANDUSKY, O.—Park your car "in the air" is the solution offered by the invention of J. E. Morton of this city to the great national problem of finding ample garage or parking space for automobiles on a limited ground area. The apparatus is being produced by a local concern, the Parking Tower Corporation, of which Mr. Morton is vice-president and chief engineer. It has just completed here a 10-car "tower" that is attracting general attention.

The tower, which occupies no more ground space than is required for a two-car garage, rises to a height of five stories. Within it the car owner has "space" for his car, which becomes available by simply touching a button or using a key corresponding to his number. The same simple process is followed to remove the car from the garage.

It is through the use of a "carriage," or elevator, working on the old Ferris wheel plan that this effect is obtained. In the 10-car tower it is driven by a 20 horsepower Westinghouse motor, specifications calling for two horsepower per machine.

An ingenious device at the top and another at the bottom keeps the cars "righted" in the process of "going over." The parked cars are held in much the same manner as are the cages of the ferris wheel.

Towers accommodating as many as 60 automobiles may be erected and operated with the same ease as the 10-car tower, Mr. Morton says. The actual area occupied is 17 feet 8 inches in width and 25 feet in length.

The inside of the tower suggests a double elevator shaft. In each shaft are suspended one above the other, by strong endless steel roller chains, the individual movable parking spaces. An automobile entering the tower rests on an all-steel platform, two of which always stop at the ground floor level.

The towers, Mr. Morton says, are practically accident as well as fire proof. They are built of reinforced concrete and may be either of simple or elaborately attractive design.

Rumania Declines League Arbitration

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — The Government publishes a communiqué giving its reply to the Hungarian request for a definite answer to the proposal made at the Vienna conference to take up the optant question — Hungarian landowners' claims for compensation—with the League of Nations.

The Rumanian note says the Government is unable to accept the proposal because every effort possible has been made to attain a practical result. Moreover the League of Nations advises both parties to make settlement between themselves, while many other political questions have arisen since to make the Hungarian proposal inacceptable.

Rumania believes she alone should regulate the conditions of payment and is unwilling to submit to foreign arbitration. Its conclusion is that the matter should be settled without outside intervention. In conversation with the Interim Foreign Minister the latter expressed hope for an amicable settlement of pending Hungarian questions.

EULER PROPOSAL TO AID DRY LAW CALLED GESTURE

Enforcement Officials Show How Rum Runners Elude Capture

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Enforcement officials have made a careful analysis of the offer of W. S. Euler, Canadian National Revenue Minister, to aid in checking border liquor smuggling.

The importance of Canadian assistance in meeting the situation along the border is fully recognized, and it is hoped that Mr. Euler's statement will help in defining the issue. The belief is general, however, that the statement is only an empty gesture intended to satisfy dry elements within Canada itself which have been pressing the Dominion Government to forbid issuing clearances to liquor boats bound for the United States.

All officials believe that Mr. Euler is misinformed, or else misinterprets the essential point of difference in the Canadian and American viewpoint. Mr. Euler makes an offer of Canadian assistance, provided the United States regulates its own rum-runners. This, from the point of view of the Treasury Department, is manifestly impossible. Mr. Euler stated that whereas Canada now obliges all boats leaving its shores to obtain clearance, "the United States has not such regulation." He added: "In my opinion if the United States would follow the Canadian practice they would have a means of control which would provide in large measure the remedy for the conditions of which they complain."

The fact is, American dry officials assert, rumrunners claim they are registered in the United States when they land in Canada. But in actual practice their only trips to American shores are surreptitious, and although they may be American-built and American-named, they never stay long enough on American shores to make clearances possible. They give fictitious names to Canadian customs officials, so that when these are communicated to officials of the United States they have no meaning.

American law requires all these vessels, even rowboats, to clear regularly when leaving American shores, but rumrunners are in their nature lawless, and it is impossible to keep track of them. Since they pass all their time in Canadian ports and waters, except for their quick dashes with smuggled goods, the problem of regulating them from the United States side is considered impossible.

Reparations Debate Stirs British House

LONDON (AP)—Echoing comment, some approving and some unfavorable, was heard in political circles here, July 27, after a final debate on the Young reparations plan in the House of Commons. The oratory took place just prior to Parliament's summer recess.

David Lloyd George, Liberal leader, said he hoped the Labor Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Snowden, would use his influence to obtain substantial modification of the plan before it was approved by Parliament. His objection was not that it reduced German payments, but that practically the whole of the sacrifices were made at Great Britain's expense.

Mr. Snowden made an extended reply, reiterating that Great Britain in the forthcoming conference would do its best to get modifications in the British interest."

INSULL ADVENT IN MAINE FIELD STIRS COMMENT

Public Utility Group May Seek Further Extensions in New England

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEWISTON, Me.—Entry of the Insull power interests into the Maine textile field is regarded here as the forerunner of further fusions between New England industries and the utility group.

Following their acquisition of control of the Bates Manufacturing company here, officials of the Midwest Utilities Company, of which Martin J. Insull of Chicago is the president, declared that their action was intended merely to "keep a customer" through providing for the continued operation of the mills.

Reports current here indicate that the Insull activities in Maine next year will entail the expenditure of $20,000,000, including the operation of the recently purchased Hill and Androscoggin mills in Lewiston.

"The purchases by the Insull interests mean that in five years' time, Lewiston will be doing double the amount of business in the textile industry that is being done now," a leader in the industry here declared. "For many years the control of the cotton industries in Lewiston —at least the financial end—has been in the hands of Boston men. The local superintendent or agent may be a textile agent, but he is only a 'glorified hired man.' The treasurer is the actual manager and he may not visit the plants more than once a year, with the result that most of the mills have thus gotten into a rut."

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'SUGAR BOWL' TAX IN NEW TARIFF DRAWS ATTACK

Said to Put $400,000,000 Burden on Consumer—Japanese Protest Filed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—While the Senate Finance Committee majority is rewriting the 16 schedules in the House tariff bill one by one the underlying interest continues to center largely in sugar.

Cement and glassware and iron and other commodities on the list have been discussed and decisions reached but all the while the pros and cons of the sugar rates are bobbing up.

Lengthy statements are issued and members of the committee are visited by representatives of the conflicting interests, beet sugar and Cuban sugar respectively.

The House tariff bill called for a rate of 2 cents on world sugar and 2.40 cents a pound on Cuban sugar. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, proposed a sliding scale.

Taxing the Sugar Bowl

Dr. John R. Commons of Wisconsin University, sent a telegram to the United States Sugar Association insisting that, if the House bill goes into effect, it will put a tax of about $400,000,000 on the American sugar bowl, cost the farmer $77,000,000 and "result in other social and economic losses."

Proponents of the higher rates charge that the American sugar industry could not survive the present depression except through increased duties. Rudolph Spreckels, sugar manufacturer from San Francisco, has devised another sliding scale which has been presented to William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and certain other senators for study.

In the protests over the increased "sugar-bowl duties," Cuban growers have taken a large part. They attack the increase in the differential on the Island's main product which raises the duty from 1.76 to 2.40 cents a pound.

Japanese Make Protest

Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador to the United States has forwarded to the Finance Committee through the State Department, communications from Japanese importers in New York protesting proposed tariff rates, directing particular attention to the flexible tariff provisions which it was said would "place the trade, long-term contracts in particular in uncertainty and cannot but hamper the free exchange of goods."

"Japan ranks fourth among the nations to which the United States exports, and second among the nations from which the United States imports," it added.

"Japan's purchasing power is in a large measure derived from her exports, especially from those to the United States. The tariff, therefore, cannot but reduce her demand for American products, a situation not quite agreeable to the foreign trade of both countries."

CARGO BOATS' SPEED AT HEIGHT, IS CLAIMED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—According to Wilh. Wilhelmsen, whose firm owns the largest fleet of motorships in the world, the economic speed for cargo ships has been reached.

His firm, he said in a press interview, had recently taken delivery of the Tai Ping, the first of four motorships being built at Malmo. On her trials this vessel attained a speed of 17.3 knots and was expected normally to do 15 knots loaded at sea. The Tai Ping is to run between New York and China, a route on which the competition is severe, hence the high speed necessary. But for ordinary routes, Mr. Wilhelmsen said, 13½ knots represents an economical speed.

Mississippi State to Conduct Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—A committee of 25 representative men and women citizens of this state, chosen at a mass meeting here, are laying plans for an exhaustive survey of "Mississippi's human and material resources," under auspices of the Mississippi State Board of Development.

The group, headed by Judge Stone Deavours of Laurel, will work independently of the development board, which is only backing the undertaking, it is stated, and will supplement the efforts of Dr. S. H. Hobbs, economist of the University of North Carolina, is to lead the survey.

With appointment of the committee came the announcement that the survey workers had made available six scholarships, valued at $150 each, to be awarded graduates of the state university and colleges for study at the North Carolina university under Dr. Hobbs.

The state survey is being looked upon by those engaged in it and its endorsers as an instrument to place Mississippi's agriculture and industry on a firm basis for future growth that is expected to be rapid and in line with general southern development.

RAILWAY WORKERS TO BE BETTER HOUSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Clean, well-maintained cars and camps for railway track workers are supplanting the "ramshackle and leaky box cars, which formerly comprised the facilities for housing maintenance of way forces on many railways," it has been found in a survey of the industry by Railway Engineering and Maintenance published here. Forty railroads in the United States and two in Canada contributed statements.

The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, traversing what were formerly sparsely settled areas, which necessitated bringing men in from distant points, are now able to recruit most of their track labor from the residents along the line, it was revealed. The change is helpful to communities along the line and to the companies, they reported.

POLAND DISCUSSES AMERICAN TREATY

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW — The Polish Minister at Washington, Tytus Filipowicz, is now conferring at Warsaw with the Polish-American representatives on the conclusion of a trade treaty with the United States.

One important detail of the treaty is the Polish postulate that transportation be directed via Newport and Gdynia to and from the United States, instead of Hamburg, which is now the principal port for goods intended for Poland.

MEXICO RETURNING CHURCH PROPERTY

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Department of Interior has instructed governors of all states to return to the Federal Government church property now in state use so that it may be returned to the churches.

Many municipal and state governments converted various church buildings into schools during their period of disuse by the clergy.

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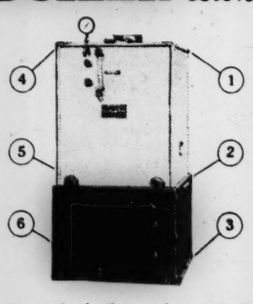

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Where Second President Was Born

John Adams's Birthplace at Quincy, Mass.

John Adams House, With Rail Fence, Typifies Colonial Farmers' Homes

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

Toward the center of Quincy, Mass., is the triangular plot where stand the John Adams birthplace and the John Quincy Adams' birthplace, separated from each other only by a narrow strip of greensward. In the house built in 1681 John Adams was born.

The John Adams home is "a plain, square, honest block of a house, widened by a lean-to and scarce two stories high," a house quite like all those built by the farmers of the period. In its time this was the average house, with the highway running past it on the front, and the acres of farmland spreading fanwise from it, with orchards and an occasional elm or pine to cut darkly against the sky. An addition was built in 1840; the original house had two rooms downstairs and two above, and the lean-to added space enough for several more rooms.

For people who have a sentimental regard for the so-called New England rail fence, there is pleasure in the fencing around the house—simple, sturdy, gray, grooved rails that add something distinct in feeling to the site on their own account.

The house is a treasury of household fittings of 200 years ago. The kitchen is especially rich, with its brick fireplace, surely eight feet wide, its shelf overhead, the wainscoted walls, the two-foot boards in the floor, the 24-paned windows and the cross timbers of the ceiling. Many of the utensils hanging in their appointed places were Abigail Smith Adams' own. Curiously enough, facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence and other important documents of the time are hung about the walls.

In a bedchamber above, a four-poster has a mattress held by ropes; and there is one chair which was used by the Adamses and returned to the caretakers of the house a little time ago by a descendant.

The John Adams house is in the custody of the Adams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Philadelphia Holds 45 Alleged Radicals

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Forty-five of the 55 persons arrested when police raided an alleged radical meeting in Grand Fraternity Hall, spent the night in police station cells.

Among the prisoners, many of whom were women, was Miss Anna Pennypacker, daughter of the late Samuel W. Pennybacker, Governor of Pennsylvania. Miss Pennypacker was offered her release on a copy of the charge, but declined to accept unless all the others were given their freedom. They were released early on copies of the charge.

The prisoners were charged with holding a meeting without a permit and some of them with disorderly conduct and distributing seditious literature.

The meeting was called by the Workers International Relief to devise ways and means of helping a group of textile workers in Gastonia, N. C., who are charged with slaying a policeman during labor disturbances in that city.

Miss Pennypacker said she had attended the meeting merely as a spectator.

GEN. SMUTS MADE RHODES LECTURER

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—General Smuts, formerly South African Prime Minister, it is now announced here, has accepted the invitation of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford and trustees of the scholarship fund inaugurated by Cecil Rhodes, the former South African mining magnate, to be this year's "Rhodes Memorial lecturer."

General Smuts will reside at Oxford in the coming Michaelmas term, beginning in October. The Rhodes Memorial lecturer, who two years ago was Dr. Abraham Flexner, an American educationist, is now director of the division of studies of the Rockefeller General Educational Board.

WINSTON CHURCHILL TO VISIT AMERICA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Winston Churchill, former Chancellor of the British Exchequer, will visit America this summer, it is learned here.

He is expected to leave England about Aug. 1 with his family and after a stay in this country may visit Canada and South America.

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Forest to Grow in Its Own Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—An experiment in reforestation which, it is hoped, will do much to stimulate the forest industry in Minnesota, has been undertaken by the Weyerhaeuser lumber interests.

Application for the right to establish an auxiliary forest by a self-reproducing process on 172,420 acres of cutover land has just been filed with the auditor of St. Louis County in which all the land is situated.

It is proposed to grow poplar, birch, spruce, cedar, balsam, pine, tamarack, ash, elm, and basswood for pulp. This, it is estimated by Weyerhaeuser officials, will require about 25 years. It would take from 50 to 75 years to develop the timber sufficiently for saw logs.

NEW YORK POLICE ASK NEW HEADQUARTERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—An appropriation for new police headquarters to be located in the midtown section will be asked of the Board of Estimate in the fall by Grover A. Whalen, police commissioner, it is announced at the present headquarters in Center Street.

The expansion of police work, Mr. Whalen said, required more centrally located headquarters where all the activities of the department could be handled.

MEXICAN EX-PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR EUROPE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, one time President of Mexico and Commander-in-Chief of the military arm of the Government which suppressed the revolt of March 3, has left here for Europe on the Ile de France of the French Line.

General Calles went aboard the Ile de France directly from his private car upon his arrival here on Wednesday and secluded himself in his stateroom, declining to see any callers save a few who came on official business. He was accompanied by his aide, Maj. Antonio Juarez, and Dr. Fernando Magro.

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AUSTRALIA TO ENTER FILM INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—That Australia intends to enter the film industry in earnest is seen by the announcement that the Commonwealth Government proposes to offer a sum of £10,000 ($50,000) to encourage film makers in Australia. The proposal is to offer prizes of £5000, £2500 and £1500 for the best Australian films, and also prizes of £500 for the best Australian scenarios.

Up to date various Australian films have been made, but it is felt that with the wonderful clearness of atmosphere found in many of the states there is scope for a great development of an industry which offers room for much employment.

MUNCIE MANUFACTURER MAKES GENEROUS GIFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Generosity of Frank C. Ball, Muncie manufacturer and philanthropist, has been responsible for the gift of 30 acres of land surrounding the Indiana boyhood home of Abraham Lincoln to the State of Indiana.

Mr. Ball presented a deed to the land in southern Indiana to the Governor, Harry G. Leslie, and the Indiana Lincoln Memorial Association as his contribution to the movement to build a monumental shrine on the site of the Lincoln cabin. The State now holds 100 acres which will be converted into a memorial park surrounding the proposed shrine.

EUROPEAN WOMEN'S 'ENTENTE' PROGRESSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The Women's Little Entente conference held recently in Warsaw was attended by delegates from Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Greece and Rumania.

Dr. Julia Budzinska-Tylicka, chairman of the Little Entente and also of the Warsaw Political Club of Progressive Women, drew attention to the work and progress of the association.

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PRIMEVAL TREES TO BE CUT OFF PACIFIC RESERVE

National Forest Will Yield Giant Timber, Retaining Immature Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A last "forest primeval" and one of the last stands of big timber in the United States is soon to be opened up.

This is the National Forest Reserve on the Olympic Peninsula, which forms the western boundary of Puget Sound, and is the extreme northwestern section of the country. Logging roads that do not need the permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission to go ahead are moving in its direction, while the common carrier roads, the Milwaukee Railroad to the north and the Union Pacific and Northwestern Pacific roads to the south, only wait the word to go.

Meanwhile, in the depths of the forest great herds of elk come down at dawn to drink from the Hoh River, which has never been bridged.

Firs Tower 350 Feet

Enormous stands of Douglas fir, spruce and hemlock that have been centuries in developing are ready for use. Some firs are 350 feet high, and spruce sometimes towers 200 feet before it begins to branch out. One tree produces an incredible amount of lumber. A conservative government report estimates that there is standing timber of commercial size in excess of 26,000,000,000 feet.

Fortunately, this magnificent forest will be cut under strict Government supervision, and only the mature timber will be taken in the first cutting cycle. The surplus old growth will be gradually utilized until the forest eventually is placed on a sustained yield basis. This will preserve the forest for perpetual use and prevent the "logging off" methods which have turned so many northwest forests into ugly, scarred areas.

The tourist will follow the lumberjack and the paved highway and the railroad. Plans are under way for completing the Olympic Highway that winds nearly around the peninsula. This will make more accessible the Olympic Mountains, which form the backbone of the peninsula and of which Mt. Olympus, with its hundreds of glaciers, is the greatest.

Rangers Guard Lonely Trails

That this forest is preserved in its magnificence is largely due to work of the United States Forest Service. In the lonely forest trails the rangers have kept constant vigil. The most rigid rules guard the entrance to this area, especially in regard to smoking. A mobile protective organization includes patrols, lookout stations and, in emergency, airplane patrol by the United States War Department.

Strong competition exists between the lumber dealers controlling the Puget Sound saw mills and those of the Gray's Harbor mills as to which group will handle this great supply of lumber. This depends upon which railroad is given the right by the I. C. C. to proceed. Meanwhile, three of the big lumber companies are proceeding in the direction of the reserve. What is called the "spruce road," built during the World War by the Federal Government to get out spruce for airplane manufacture, has just been purchased by a big lumber combine, the Crescent Lumber Company.

Yale University Engineers Invent Invisible Mechanical Traffic 'Cop'

Two invisible traffic officers, hidden beneath the pavement, but who are expected to direct motorcars as efficiently as if they were in plain sight and wore brass buttons, have just been added to the force of the Medford (Mass.) police department.

The new policemen—brothers, or at least cousins, of the mechanical man—are reputed to have one distinct advantage over former robots which various cities have attempted to use to direct traffic. They have no ears, and will be entirely deaf to the honks and protests occasioned by a red light.

Most of the "mechanical cops" developed in the past were actuated by the horns of approaching motorcars. They were tried in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities but too many motorists honked at the same time and the mechanical policemen lost their jobs. The result was that two Yale University engineers devised the new robot who lies beneath the street. Above him is a metal plate over which the motorcars pass. This controls the signal lights so that the motorists will not have to halt if the right of way is clear. If cars approach from two directions the right of way goes to the one on the heaviest traveled road with a timing device to guard against allowing the traffic to continue too long in one direction.

The mechanical policemen are to control traffic at Medford Square and at the intersection of Winthrop Street and Mystic Valley Parkway.

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GOV. TRUMBULL FLIES TO RELIEF OF CONNECTICUT

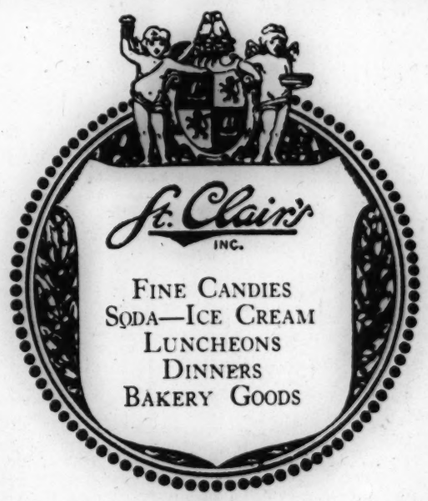
Rushes in Plane to Call Special Assembly to Re-enact Invalidated Laws

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Gov. John H. Trumbull has recognized "the existence of an emergency" by reason of invalidation of laws by Supreme Court decision, to the extent of returning to Connecticut by airplane from Association Island in Lake Ontario, where he had been attending a convention.

This emergency the Governor is expected to proclaim when he orders a special session of the 1929 General Assembly for the purpose of re-enacting the 1493 laws made invalid as a result of a decision by the Supreme Court of Errors to the effect that an act shall be signed by the Governor within three days of its enactment.

In all probability the Governor's proclamation will be issued on Monday, and the General Assembly called into special session for Tuesday, Aug. 6, this, in the opinion of the leaders of the State Government, being the earliest possible date in which the proclamations could be served by the sheriffs, and the House and Senate members notified to appear.

Legislative leaders are determined to avoid if possible any business at the special session except that relating to the re-enactment of the 1493 laws. They will endeavor to eliminate all discussion of the laws and will speed up the session so as to get the laws into force and effect as quickly as possible. While but one law has been declared invalid by the Supreme Court of Errors, legal opinion is that the same condition applies to hundreds of other laws.



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WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL PLANS PROGRESS

Anniversary Commission Receives More Than 60 Ideas for Celebration

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—More than 60 ways for celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington in 1932 have been proposed to the bicentennial commission established by Congress to plan a "comprehensive observance of that greatest of all historic events."

The general plan of celebration which is thus far looked upon favorably by the commission includes the restoration of Wakefield, birthplace of George Washington, as a national shrine, the construction of the Mount Vernon Memorial highway linking the later home of Washington with the capital of the nation which he founded, and the publication of the first President's private papers.

Albert Bushnell Hart, historian of the commission, is spending the summer in Europe, gathering information for its use. Actual work on the new highway will start this fall, according to present arrangements. Special plans have been made for the Mt. Vernon terminus of the road to assure appropriate surroundings and at the Washington end the highway will connect with the new $14,500,000 Arlington Memorial bridge.

The commission is sponsoring a bill that will probably be presented to Congress next session asking appropriation of $50,000 to assist the Wakefield Memorial Association in restoring the estate which has been owned since 1665 by members of the family of Washington.

While some of the plans received by the commission are practical and some not, all will be welcomed by the commission pending the final adoption of a nation-wide program, William Tyler Page, executive secretary, announces. Recommendations thus far received range from publication of Washington's orders as commander-general to a comprehensive national celebration, reaching its climax in the establishment at Washington of a University of America, where republican theories of government should be taught.

TEACHERS PLAN TO AID PACT OF PARIS AT GENEVA

(Continued from Page 1)

ing speeches which will bring all the delegates together each day at the close of their various sectional meetings. As the climax of his speech, Dr. Murray said:

Dr. Murray's Warning

"The plans which a League of Nations subcommittee has suggested for teaching the work of the League and the ideal of international cooperation to young people are not to be taken as constituting the body of sound education. They are a fringe—an extra—exceedingly useful for a certain purpose, but never meant to supersede more solid work."

Dr. Murray counselled that modern studies must be responsible to a central purpose, framed for the good of the whole, in order to lift human beings above the turmoil of momentary desires and egotisms. Many modern systems of education are vitiated by one fundamental flaw, in his opinion. That is, the substitution of the individual's momentary desire for the element of compulsion or authority, which was excessive in some of the older systems. "This is chaos," he said. "It is the worst of all systems, worse even than the antiquated system of learning some sacred book by heart, because in that, at least, the pupil learned to subordinate himself to something higher, and by the process of idealization could generally discover new wisdom."

Attitude to Workers

The responsibility of the intellectual to enter into partnership with the worker in order to build a safe democracy was stressed by Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office, in the second of these main speeches, in which he said, "The establishment of peace in the modern world is inseparably bound up with the development of democracy. But democracy itself cannot exist apart from the highest possible level of education for all individuals of which it is composed.

"Thus from day to day in our labors for the cause of peace, we realize how the need for education becomes greater in proportion as social life calls upon each of us for a more personal contribution to the common task.

"Man Must Be Free"

"If throughout the social scale a clear idea prevailed of what man might become by the development of his intellect in his leisure hours, the level of a general culture would show a considerable advance in the course of a few years. We have here in all probability the loftiest and most difficult task of modern education, to lead the worker but newly freed from the bonds of burdensome labor, and inclined to criticism, to some central ideas around which may be organized his whole conception of social life, his rights and his duties.

To this end it is necessary that education, while emancipating the intellect, shall in no way weaken the affections or the social conscience of the individual. Struggle for material progress must be supplemented by a faith in other values, which will enable him to believe in the higher tasks of humanity. This entails carrying out that great program which alone satisfies both the heart and the intellect, which is that man must be free in order that he may the better be the servant of all."

Not all of the delegates are staying in Geneva. Due to the great number of visitors, some of them have been obliged to stay as far away as Lausanne or Montreux, and as they come each day into the little mountain-bound city by the side of the blue lake, they start on a busy round. The long tree-lined avenues which fringe the lake are traversed by them, rapidly walking toward their conference sessions, or en route to the official receptions given by the local government authorities. The largest number are to be found daily at the Palais des Expositions, where the general sessions are held, and where the federation's aim of promoting friendship, justice and good will among the nations has found expression in a great exhibit.

Great Peace Exhibit

Many of the delegates are spending hours studying the exhibit, and one of them, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, famous as the originator of the Kentucky moonlight schools and for her campaign against illiteracy generally throughout the United States, remarked as she left the hall, "This exhibit alone was worth coming all the way to Geneva to see."

What might well be regarded as the base of the display is the "World Inter-Dependence exhibit," showing yesterday, today and tomorrow in headlines and posters. The expansion of the individual, and not the shrinkage of the world, is the thought behind the exhibit. The route then leads logically by the booths of a dozen organizations, such as the Junior Red Cross, the peace unions of women, the Save the Children Union, the League of Nations, the International Labor Office Boy Scouts and Young Men's Christian Association. Here the Carnegie Endowment for Peace shows the book shelves which are presented to each of its college branches.

Shows Peace Message

There is a miniature wireless station, illustrating the broadcasting of the annual peace message of the children of Wales to the children of the world, which this year brought responses from 46 nations, and the Austrian Junior Red Cross pleas for mutual help by a series of remarkable pictures made by children in the Vienna classes of Professor Cizek.

The Christian Science Monitor appears in a group of educational displays, included, as Henry P. Schauffler, director of the exhibit explained, because it is recognized as a great international agency.

In a children's library nearly 2000 volumes are shown, carefully chosen in each country from books which are dear to children or books written by children. The progress of educational films is illustrated in a section including two projection rooms where films are run continuously the entire day. Commercial firms show apparatus for use in the schools, and in two sections there have been assembled materials for self-teaching and for general teaching.

A number of nations have school displays, Belgium featuring its unique collection of pictures to show the progress of transportation from primitive times to the present, Austria having some unusual comparative posters illustrating world advancement and Switzerland offering a map on which are shown ribbons radiating from the little republic to the four corners of the globe, each bit of color representing a peace treaty with some other nation.

FREIGHT HANDLINGS SHOW BIG INCREASE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Freight traffic handled by the railroads of the United States during the first six months of 1929 has been the greatest ever carried by them in any similar period, according to a report submitted at a quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the American Railway Association, just held here.

The report disclosed that actual loading of revenue freight for the first 27 weeks of this year totaled 26,505,770 cars, an increase of 1,193,050 cars, or 4.7 per cent over the same period in 1928.

INDIAN LEADERS TO CONVENE AT MOHONK LAKE

Long-Established Conference to Resume Session at Smiley Estate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.—Reviving a long-established custom that for 12 years has been allowed to lapse, from 300 to 400 leading Indians and people interested in the welfare of the Indians will at the invitation of Daniel Smiley assemble at Mohonk Lake, N. Y., on Oct. 16, for a four-day meeting.

Mr. Smiley thus resumes the Conference of the Friends of the Indians at Mohonk Lake, which his brother, the late Albert H. Smiley, entertained in the fall of every year from 1883 to 1917 with his characteristic Quaker warmth and simplicity.

The chairman of the conference is the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, pastor of Arlington Street Church, Boston, who is also chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Other members of the board, who will play a prominent part in the meeting, are Warren K. Moorehead, Andover, Mass; Frank Knox, Manchester, N. H., manager of the Hearst publications; Malcolm McDowell, Washington, D. C., secretary of the board; Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Princeton, N. J., chief-of-staff during the World War; Clement S. Ucker, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. Flora Warren Seymour, author of numerous books on the Indian; John J. Sullivan of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Mary Vaux Walcott, widow of the late Dr. Walcott, director of the Smithsonian Institute.

"The great problem of the Indian is poverty—not poverty in terms of money, but in terms of ideals," declared Mrs. Seymour of Chicago, a member of the board. "We must cease romanticizing about the old tribal life of the Indian, which was exceedingly hard at best, and teach him to live like the white, morally and industrially."

Duchess of York Is Doctor of Laws

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland—Distinguished representatives of varied departments of life were recently honored at the ancient Scottish Universities of St. Andrews and of Edinburgh. At St. Andrews those who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws included the Duchess of York, Prof. John Dewey, professor of philosophy at Columbia University, New York City, and Muirhead Bone, the well-known artist.

There were 18 honorary graduands at Edinburgh University. The list included Miss Sybil Thorndike (Mrs. Lewis Casson), who was capped Doctor of Laws, together with the Rt. Rev. Alexander Martin and the Very Rev. John White, moderators of the two great Scottish churches so soon to be united.

At St. Andrews the vice-chancellor of the university, Sir James Irvine, performed the ceremony which will enable the Duchess to write LL. D. after her name. She was the only woman honorary graduand, but there were many women among the students who were "capped" who filed past later.

During her stay in St. Andrews, the Duchess also opened the new Younger Graduation Hall in North Street—the gift of James Younger of Mount Melville, for 23 years the chancellor assessor af the university.

John Wesley's 'Room' in Bristol, Eng., in Wesleyan Hands After 121 Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—What claims to be the oldest Methodist chapel in the world has reverted to its original owners. It is John Wesley's "room" in the Horsefair, Bristol, founded in 1748 by that great preacher who had quarters over it, and held altogether 18 conferences there, the last being in 1790.

The building has been for 121 years in the possession of the South Wales Association of the Calvinistic Methodist Church, but its transfer to the Wesleyan Conference has now been arranged.

Referring to the transaction, the Rev. Thomas Ferrier Hulme, ex-president Wesleyan Conference, writes in the Methodist Recorder: "The property is to be bought by one of our most generous and self-effacing laymen, who intends at his own cost to carry out the entire work of restoration, and, as far as now possible, in harmony with its appearance in the middle of the eighteenth century. Apart from the roof and walls and pillars, very little remains of the original property, except the pulpit and communion table and clock, two or three old pews and many benches and several of the old window frames and doors. But there it is—the oldest Methodist preaching-house in existence, with John Wesley's room and tiny bedroom and other apartments upstairs, all under the same roof."

John Wesley wrote of the room in his journal for Sept. 12, 1748: "I preached in the new-built room which is, indeed, an awful place, and contains near twice as many as it did before. At five in the morning there was such a congregation there as I never saw before in a morning at Bristol. After preaching I talked with the stewards of the building; men whose hearts God has prepared for the work. They have expended all the money they had received and and about £100 more, but they are not discouraged, believing He will provide, whose is the earth and the fulness thereof."

The room is of especial interest in America as in it took place the Conference of 1771 at which Francis Asbury, first bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, was sent forth to his work across the Atlantic. Referring to this conference, Mr. Hulme says: "This was the one and only time that Francis Asbury was present in an English conference, and he never saw Wesley again. He hastened to his humble home in Staffordshire, took a tearful farewell of his father and mother, leaving her his silver watch, and returned to Bristol. Before embarking on the sailing vessel for America, never to return, the poor Bristol Methodists gave the heroic young preacher a new suit of clothes and £10 for his needs. It would be on these very premises that the collection was made for that sacred purpose, and here too that he would be sent on his way with much prayer and these love-tokens. If there is any place in England now standing, that ought to be more sacred to American Methodists than any other, surely it is this old 'room' in the Horsefair!"

It was also in his study over the room in the Horsefair that John Wesley on Sept. 10, 1784, wrote the letter from Bristol that has been termed the "Magna Charta of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America." It was from this center also that the founder of the Methodist Church made some of his chief protests against "that execrable sum of all villainies," the slave-trade.

New York to Build 4-Mile Motor Tunnel

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—By unanimous vote of the Board of Estimate, construction of a cross-town tunnel under Thirty-eighth Street has just been authorized. It will extend from Tenth Avenue eastward under the East River to Brooklyn and Queens. The cost of the project is placed at $103,000,000.

At the same time, a tunnel under the Narrows from Brooklyn to Staten Island was approved, at a total estimated cost of $75,000,000.

The cross-town tunnel will present new features in underground construction of highways for motorcars, for it will have a total length of more than four miles, or more than twice the length of the Holland tubes under the Hudson River, pioneer tunnel of this type. It will be double decked and will have feeders both at Tenth and Third Avenues. The tubes will have a potential capacity of 96,000 vehicles daily.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Germany's power of absorbing unhesitatingly whatever good other nations have to offer and of launching out in new directions in practically every branch of life, will be clearly marked in the great advertising exhibition here.

When the German people were called to build up their nation's structure after the war, they did not so much rebuild it as build it anew. The whole Nation is teeming with activity and enterprise. It is "up-and-doing"; it is filled with youthful enthusiasm.

There is a certain wideness of thought in this country today which tends to sweep aside whatever may threaten to impede progress. Workshops and mines which do not yield a profit are closed down, competing firms are joined together in trusts, production is often divided up among them, each company being permitted to produce only a special class of articles. Mass production has been introduced on a large scale. The very latest machinery is used for this purpose and is often imported at a high cost.

Workshop and office organization has been carried to a high pitch of efficiency. Less workmen, greater output, better products are the result. Today, German industry resembles a highly trained young athlete who is eager to show what he can do. Already Germany is producing more coal, iron and steel than before the war, despite the loss of valuable industrial districts. Its steel production ranks as second in the world. In nine years it built almost 3,000,000 tons of merchant vessels. Its passenger service by air is generally acknowledged as the best in the world. It was established in the face of immense difficulties.

Shipping Enterprise

The same progress and unrestricted enterprise has invaded engineering. Paying little or no heed to conventional ideas, equipped with a high degree of knowledge and backed by a powerful industry, German engineers are turning out today designs of quite a novel nature. In building the new speed ship of the North German Lloyd, the Bremen, conventional ideas about ship designing were discarded, and a vessel of entirely new outline was built. It was the same courageous experimenting, based on sound knowledge, which gave to the world one of its best air-traffic airplanes, the all-metal monoplane, needing neither struts nor cables to support the wings, which was developed by Prof. Hugo Junkers and since has become so popular throughout the world. The production of synthetic gasoline which may yet play an important rôle in the world's economics is another proof of this enterprise.

What seems practical is put into effect without hesitation. Berlin, for instance, receives most of its electric power from Saxony. Gas is conducted in huge pipe-lines for many hundreds of miles across country. Factory and office buildings are put up possessing an abundance of light and space. In fact, everywhere in Germany buildings of most modern outlines are being erected, buildings which are designed to be practical and to fulfill their purpose in the best possible way, regardless of tastes and styles of bygone centuries.

Mass Production Houses

Mass production of houses in factories is being tried out, new building materials are being tested, novel uses for glass in architecture are being discovered. What is antiquated and dusty is removed. There is scarcely a theater or big restaurant in this country which has not been cleaned, painted and modernized in the past five years. Germany is determined to introduce something of the spirit of this age into its designs.

And yet, while the whole Nation is pulsating with new ideas, it has still preserved its fondness for thoroughness, order, for good art, good music and serious literature. It is just this maturity, the century-old culture that gives to the new youth of the Nation its attractive feature. But even in their treasured art the Germans are experimenting. A new and very powerful style of literature of outspoken simplicity and directness of language has been developed. There is a continual experimenting on the stage. Even the newspapers are trying out new ways of publishing their news.

Visitors to this country will find a highly intelligent, cultured, active, agile, progressive and youthful people who are thoroughly up-to-date, yes, in many ways before their time.

Germany Prides Itself on Being Land of Theaters and Serious Drama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Germany can truly be called "the land of theaters." For what other country can boast of so many serious theaters which serve the dramatic muse? Every small town in Germany counts at least one or two theaters, while the larger cities generally possess several homes of drama. Nor should one forget to note the increasing number of dramatic festivals held all over Germany every year.

There is good reason for this abundance of theaters, and wealth of dramatic fare. About a century and a half ago the infant German stage began to break away from the trammeling confines of foreign French and Italian literary influences. Supported by the cultured dukes, princes and minor royalties, the German theater became a social institution of first rank. Served graciously by the German aristocrats, it in turn served the needs of the people. Since that time the aristocratic theater has become a democratic one. The royal theater is transformed into a State theater, and the financial subsidy is taken from the taxes levied on the citizens.

Temple of Poetry

It is exactly in its function that the German theater differs from the English or American theaters. The German playgoer does not regard the theater as a kind of evening's entertainment once removed from vaudeville. He regards it as an uplifting recreation akin to the reading of good books or the hearing of good music. For the German playgoer demands of his theater that it shall be a temple of poetry and philosophy.

Thus the German theater has been a mirror to its period. Through the various phases of literary fashions, classical, rococo, romanticism, naturalism, expression and of late the new objectivity, the German stage has reflected them all. The German classic drama of Goethe, Schiller, Grabbe, Hebbel and of the living classic, Gerhart Hauptmann, is continually being presented on the German stage. It is augmented by the English classic drama of Shakespeare, which has always been popular in this country. Last year no less than 1886 performances of Shakespeare were given on German-speaking stages. Naturally some of these were in Austria and Switzerland. Berlin alone had 235 performances, which means that out of every three days two Shakespearean performances were given in this city.

Theater City of Central Europe

Since the war Berlin has tended to become more and more the theater city of central Europe. This honor used to belong to Vienna in the old Hapsburg régime, but the economic difficulties of the Austrian State have altered the face of the Viennese theater. But Vienna's loss is Berlin's gain. Many actors, actresses, producers and writers have migrated to Berlin, and the German capital has gradually become to Germany almost what New York theatrically is to the United States.

The State Theater and the Schiller both stand under the artistic direction of Prof. Leopold Jessner. He is the foremost director of the classical drama now in Germany. He has two excellent lieutenants under him in Jürgen Fehling and Erich Engel, who both attend to the modern drama.

Max Reinhardt naturally leads the way among private producers. He has three theaters under his direction: the old Deutsches Theater, where he began his activities a quarter of a century ago; the tiny Kammerspiele next door; and the unique house in the fashionable West End, Die Komödie, which is very suitable for light comedies and society plays.

Well-Known Producers

There are half a dozen directors and producers worth mentioning, whose theaters and productions are always of artistic interest. Erwin Piscator, who is to have a theater this season; Gustav Hartung of the Renaissance Theater; Victor Barnowsky of the theater in der Königgratzerstrasse; Heinz Saltenburg of the Lessing Theater; Ralph Roberts of the theater in der Behren Strasse, and Ernst Josef Aufricht of the theater am Schiffbauerdamm.

And then there is the Berlin Volksbühne, the People's Theater. As it is situated somewhat out of the way many visitors to Berlin miss this beautiful theater. But out on the Bülow Platz its bold modern façade declares to all and sundry "Die Kunst dem Volke," or as we might put it, "Art at the service of the people," which is not a translation but the meaning of the legend. Next season a highly intellectual director from Vienna, Karlheinz Martin, is to take charge of the productions here, and interesting things are promised.

For the drama can truly be called "the art of the people" both in Berlin and in Germany generally.

Mannheim Theaters Celebrate Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANNHEIM, Ger. — The famous "National Theater" recently celebrated a week full of great events for the city of Mannheim and its inhabitants.

The first performance of Jubilee Week was that of Schiller's first play "The Robbers," which in 1782 was brought out by by the Mannheim Theater. The performance proved that the play is as young today as it was nearly 150 years ago. It was followed by Mozart's immortal "Magic Flute" and by Beethoven's "Fidelio," Wilhelm Furtwängler conducting. Among the other performances of the week were Hans Pfitzner's "Palestrina" and Richard Strauss's "Rosenkavalier," the two latter being the only modern operas deemed worthy of the occasion.

A special point of attraction during Jubilee Week was an exhibition containing manuscripts, letters, prints, portraits and programs of great value. Rooms are dedicated to Dalberg, to Schiller, to Mozart at Mannheim (1777-78), and to Richard Wagner. This exhibition will interest not only stage managers and actors as well as other professionals, but also the large theater-going public which always likes to get a glimpse of life behind the scenes, even if it is only by means of an exhibition.

BERLIN POSSESSES BIG INLAND HARBOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Few may know that Berlin can be reached by water both from the North Sea and from the Baltic Sea, that it is possible to go by water from here to Danzig, Upper Silesia, Dresden, Czechoslovakia and in the near future also to the Rhinelands and from thence to Belgium, Holland and the Channel. This has been made possible by a network of canals connecting the Rivers Elbe and Oder with the Havel and the Spree, the two rivers passing through and by Berlin.

Berlin possesses one of the largest inland water harbors in Germany. The "West Harbor" possesses 33 cranes and 11 storehouses. Its quays have a total length of 3472 meters, its railway tracks a total length of 20,500 meters. Recently Berlin received the first visit from a sea vessel, a schooner which came all the way from Finland.

Every German Town a Home of Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—That Germany is a home of music becomes evident when one considers that practically every town in Germany endeavors to possess its own municipal orchestra with its own conductor. The larger cities have a special municipal orchestra besides the orchestra of the opera. The love of music is quite independent of the locality. In the heart of industrial districts there is as much cultivation of music as in the cities known for their art. Essen, the center of the Ruhr mining and industrial district, possesses a famous orchestra whose conductor, Max Schiedler, is one of the best known Brahms conductors. The annual music festival in Duisburg, another busy city of the Ruhr district, is well known. Leipzig, the busy fair city, is famous for its music, where the Gewandhaus concerts, formerly conducted by Arthur Nikisch, attract great crowds of music lovers each year.

Equally famous are the annual Mozart and Wagner festivals in Munich. Bayreuth, naturally, need not be mentioned and little need be said of the opera in Dresden and of the three operas in Berlin for they are all well known. Famous are the concerts of the Berlin Philharmonic orchestra, especially under Furtwängler and Bruno Walter. Equally well known, the annual performance of the "Mathaeus Passion" at the Singakademie, a concert hall which looks back on a tradition of more than 100 years. This year, the Music Academy for Foreign Students was opened in Berlin.

The courses this summer are complete. There are 43 students of whom 29 are from the United States. This academy is under the management of Furtwängler. Some of the world's greatest musicians are among its teachers. Eugen d'Albert and Edwin Fisher teach in the piano class, Hess and Scigety in the violin class. For the first time, this year, Berlin had a great music festival in May and June. This is to be repeated each year.

American Plays Staged in Berlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Berlin theaters, following the lead of London, New York and Paris, are showing a tendency to keep open all summer. Four musical shows are to run through the summer: "Die Fledermaus," by Johann Strauss, at Max Reinhardt's Theater; "Fredericke," by Franz Lehar, at the Theater des Westens; "Bluebeard," by Offenbach, at the Metropole Theater, and "Polnische Wirtschaft," by Jean Gilbert, at the Deutsches Kunstler Theater.

Americans will find several American plays running, including Floyd Dell's "Little Accident" at Die Komodie; "What Price Glory," which has passed the two hundredth mark, at the Theater in der Königgrätzerstrasse; "The Front Page" at the Berliner Theater, and "Just Married," by Anne Nichols, at the Komedienhaus.

Other interesting plays to be seen are "Berlin, How It Laughs and Weeps," an old comedy, at the People's Theater; "Easter Holidays," a French play by Romain Coolus, at the Tribune; and the season's greatest success, "Revolt in the Reformatory," with the original cast, at the Theater am Schiffbauerdamm.

Aerial View of Berlin

GERMANS DESIGN NEW FACTORIES IN UNUSUAL WAY

Power Plant, Printing House and Switch Works Show Modern Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—In designing new industrial undertakings, the Germans endeavor to visualize the most perfect and practical solution, regardless of conventional ideas, and then to put the results of their investigations into practice, paying no heed to doubts or misapprehensions which might mar the realization of the idea they have conceived.

In this designing, the latest methods of production, building materials and standards are utilized. Thus, all over Germany industrial undertakings are rising which do not seem to spring so much from present-day development; they are novel in their design. Berlin harbors within its gates three distinct specimens of this new way of designing. They are the Klingenberg Power Plant, the switch factory of the Siemens Works, and the building of the Ullstein Publishing Company.

For some time the idea has been advocated of concentrating the generation of electric power in a few huge stations in certain advantageous sections of the country. Realizing that this appeared to be a good way to supply power to the country, German engineers set to work to build a power station of this kind for Berlin. The Klingenberg Power Plant has thus become the greatest concentration of power generation in Europe.

Immense Plant Built

Owing to the plant's immense dimensions, the engineers of the AEG company, which built it, were confronted with countless new problems. The three main generators produce 80,000 kilowatts and the three turbines driving them are the largest on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

This power plant is capable of producing 270,000 kilowatts—sufficient current for almost 3,000,000 powerful electric lamps. Each of the combustion chambers of the 16 boilers is capable of housing a small bungalow, and devours 20 railway truck loads of coal daily. One of the most remarkable features of this huge power plant is that all its machinery, the boilers, turbines and generators are controlled from one room, known as the "bridge."

Daylight streams through the glass roof into this spick-and-span room in which silence reigns. Along the walls, mounted on white marble, are more than 100 dials, whose slim needles swing noiselessly back and forth, indicating the working of the machinery in the distant sections of the station. Light signals flash, reporting disturbances. Every irregularity is immediately announced in this way. Hundreds of switches and wheels beneath the dials facilitate regulation of the machines. It is a triumph of modern engineering.

Switch Factory Well Designed

The switch factory of the Siemens & Halske Works is perhaps one of the best examples of the new spirit in designing. In the manufacturing of switches, certain parts that are used in different ways must go to several workshops. All the workshops must co-operate. The problem presented in this plant was how to shorten the way these parts had to travel in going from one workshop to another. The best solution seemed a building having many floors, well connected by countless elevators. Having realized this, the Siemens works immediately erected a skyscraper factory, the first ever built in Europe.

Here, the parts move horizontally and vertically through the building. The designers even went a step further in adapting the building to the needs of production. The manufacture of switches is subject to many changes brought about by new developments. These necessitate a frequent change in the outlay of the workshops. In this new skyscraper factory, therefore, the workshops are left unenclosed by massive walls so that their outlay can be changed at any time. In order to give them unrestricted space, all obstructions such as elevators, staircases and lavatories are located in towers outside the building.

The workmen in this factory eat in the workshops. The meals are brought to them in small wagons from the kitchen.

Publisher Builds Skyscraper

The third outstanding example in Berlin of this progressive spirit is the Ullstein Publishing House. The Ullstein company erected a skyscraper which met the requirements for light, space and air in a most generous manner. The air in the "halls," in which the etching takes place, for instance, is quite pure. The doorless dark chambers of the photographic section keep the light out by letting the corridors leading to them make a few turns. On the ground floor is a room housing 40 huge rotary presses, most of which run day and night printing the Berliner Illustrierte Zeitung, an illustrated weekly of high quality with a circulation of 1,900,000. One rotary press can print hourly 3000 copies of the Uhu magazine of 192 pages in one color, or of 96 pages in two colors. Another rotary press does four-color printing in a single process. In this building 350,000 copies of illustrated magazines and periodicals of a high standard are printed daily.

Program of World Advertising Convention in Berlin, Aug. 10-15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Following is the program of the International Advertising Convention in Berlin:

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Saturday, Aug. 10

10 a. m.—Opening of the Advertising Exhibition.
5 p. m.—Meeting of the board of the Continental Advertising Association.

Sunday, Aug. 11

9 a. m.—General meeting of the Continental Advertising Association in the "Wintergarten."
7 p. m.—Opening of the International Advertising Convention (I. A. C.) in the Radio Exhibition Hall.

Monday, Aug. 12

9 a. m.—Official opening session of the I. A. C. in the Radio Exhibition Hall. Prominent delegates, members of the Reich's Government (probably Dr. Gustav Stresemann), of the Prussian Government and representatives of the City of Berlin, will address the convention.
1 p. m.—Lunch given by the Chamber of Commerce of Berlin.
5 p. m.—Delegates guests of Herr Lachmann Mosse at his house on Leipziger Platz. (Herr Lachmann Mosse is a well-known publisher.)
2:30 p. m.—Second plenary session of the I. A. C. (Wintergarten).
8 p. m.—Official banquet probably given by the Reich's Government for the I. A. C. (Banquet Hall of the Zoological Gardens).

Tuesday, Aug. 13

10 a. m.—Third plenary session of the I. A. C. (Wintergarten).
1 p. m.—Lunch for the 11 groups, followed by separate meetings of these groups.
4:30 p. m.—Ladies to be entertained on the terrace of the Zoological Garden. Fashions will be shown by Berlin's fashion houses.
8 p. m.—Dinner for the delegates.

Wednesday, Aug. 14

9 a. m.—Fourth plenary session of the I. A. C. (Wintergarten).
9 a. m.—Visit to the Ullstein Publishing House; lunch following inspections. Similar inspections will be arranged for the forenoon.
2 p. m.—Business meeting of the I. A. C.
5 p. m.—Steamer trip on the Havel Lakes with dinner on the steamer. There will be dancing and music.
10 p. m.—Return from the steamer trip and informal meeting in Haus Vaterland (an unusual restaurant).

Thursday, Aug. 15

9 a. m.—Fifth plenary session of the I. A. C. (Wintergarten).
12:30 p. m.—Official final meeting of the I. A. C.
1 p. m.—Lunch given by the women engaged in advertising and publicity work. Visits to industrial and business undertakings follow.
8 p. m.—General informal meeting at the Haus Vaterland.

ADVERTISING VISITORS MAY TOUR GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A trip through some of the most picturesque parts of Germany has been organized in which every delegate to the International Advertising Convention may take part, the total cost, including fares, hotels, meals, guides and tips, amounting to $160.

The trip, which starts from Berlin on Friday, Aug. 16, will include the following cities: Dresden, Leipzig, Nürnberg, Rothenburg, Augsburg, Munich, Suttgart, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Mainz, Coblenz and Cologne.

GERMAN PEOPLE AND CITIES SHOW INDIVIDUALITY

Ancient and Modern Form Pleasing Contrast in Germany of Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany's towns and cities, its regions and its people all show great individuality—by no means a surprising feature considering their century-old history, different in every part of the country. Together, they form a harmonious picture in which the serious is counterbalanced by the light, the sturdy by the graceful, the simple by the dazzling.

North Germany is part of that immense plain stretching from Holland's channel coast across Germany, Russia, Siberia to the western coast of the Pacific Ocean. While it is flat, it does not lack beauty, for what could be more enchanting than the soft white sand beach of the Baltic coast lined by a strip of shadowy, green woods? The north Germans are sober, practical and very industrious.

Hamburg's Great Harbor

In this part of Germany are the three great Hansa cities, Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, ports of world-wide fame. Hamburg is the second largest city in Germany counting more than 1,000,000 inhabitants. Its port is the largest concentrated harbor in the world. Berlin, a giant city, the third largest capital of the world, rises in the center of the North German plain, a beehive of activity, filled to its brim with new ideas and enterprise. In the west is the Ruhr District where some of the greatest iron and steel works of the world and extensive coal mines are located.

Dresden is a seat of art and music; Leipzig, a home of books; Meissen, now 1000 years old, is known throughout the world for its delicate porcelain (Dresden china); quaint little Eisenach is connected with Martin Luther who performed the stupendous task there of translating the Bible, thus making it available to all; quiet Weimar is filled with reminiscences of Goethe; Brunswick has most lovely architecture and art to show.

Beautiful South Germany

South Germany is lovely, both in its towns and cities as well as in its country. The people, too, seem to be more buoyant. Here, each town has its gorgeous cathedral, a dream come true in stone; its defiant castle; its luxurious palace, usually a bijou of art. Each has a quaint market square surrounded by tall, narrow houses with painted gables and tiny windows looking down on the brightly colored umbrellas on the square under whose generous protection peasant women sell shining red apples and light blue aprons.

Munich is the city of beautiful architecture. Wherever one goes, one beholds enchanting sights. The "new" town hall is a dream of sugary-white Gothic art; the Theatriner church is an exquisite example of Baroque.

While the towns and the people may show many individualistic traits, the love of music and art, of good drama and literature is common to the entire population. The opera in Koenigsberg, far up in the northeast corner is as good as the opera in Cologne at the opposite end of the country. The opera in Dresden, many say, equals the opera in Berlin. Likewise the theaters are excellent where ever one goes in Germany. The smallest town, towns of industry, mining and commerce, own theaters which may compare with those of the larger cities.

Progress and Culture Unite

But however old the country and its culture may be, the idea of progress permeates it today. From out of the midst of the stately representatives of the past centuries rise the testimonies of enterprise characteristic of the German people today. Munich possesses a museum in which the development and the present-day working of every branch of industry and natural science is shown, including musical instruments. In its planetarium one may see a year pass by—astronomically—in five minutes. Leipzig, the city of books, is also the seat of the largest fair in the world and prides itself on having the biggest railway station on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, while quaint Stuttgart's railway station is one of the most interesting from the point of view of architecture. In the entrance hall of the latter there stands the figure of a knight who carries no sword! New houses of most modern architecture rise up in this city side by side with quaint houses of the Middle Ages. Frankfort has several districts of up-to-date buildings with flat roofs, standardized kitchens, central laundries and kindergarten. Thus it not only possesses some of the oldest edifices in Germany, dating as far back as the sixteenth century, but also affords a glimpse of what the city of the future may resemble. Truly an interesting contrast of the old and the new, the past and the future in one city. This feature of Frankfort is symbolical of the Germany of today where enterprise and progress combine with culture, knowledge and experience to form a happy and harmonious picture.

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FIFTY FAIRS IN FOUR YEARS, BERLIN'S RECORD

Advertising Exposition to Be One of Largest Ever Held in German Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Berlin, where this year's International Advertising Convention, accompanied by an advertising exhibition of large dimensions, will be held, is rapidly becoming the seat of important expositions and conventions. The International Advertising Convention ranks among the foremost taking place here. It is a jubilee convention, being the twenty-fifth to be held. Moreover, it is the first on the European continent and the second in Europe, the first having been held in London during the Wembley Exhibition. The advertising exhibition will be one of the largest of its kind, covering approximately 25,000 square meters and filling at least two halls.

Fifty Fairs in Four Years

The activity shown by the city of Berlin in organizing exhibitions may best be seen from the fact that not less than 50 expositions, numbering 20,000 exhibitors and drawing 6,500,000 visitors, were held here during the past four years on the municipal exposition and fair grounds. This does not include the countless smaller shows in other parts of the city. Among the most popular expositions are the annual Radio Exhibition and the Automobile Show. This year the Radio Exhibition will cover a surface of 22,000 square meters, and thus will be one of the largest of its kind. Since the Berlin Automobile Show resumed its internationality last year it can well be placed on an equal basis with the Olympia Show in London and the Paris Salon.

An altogether novel type of exhibition to be held here in the near future will be the Building Exhibition. It is to continue through five summers, each year another phase of building being shown. In 1931, which will be the first year, modern homes will be exhibited; in the second year modern traffic buildings, such as railway stations, will be shown. Then follow farm buildings, modern household implements and modern kitchens. In the fifth year the exhibition will be organized under the interesting heading, "Warmth, Light, Color and Sound."

Berlin Host to Conventions

Berlin endeavors to support important exhibitions by conventions and vice versa. Thus the police exhibition was accompanied by an international police conference. During next year's leather exhibition a convention of leather dealers will take place. Of the many conventions held here in the recent past, the session of the Interparliamentary Union and the Convention of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the alliance's foundation, stand out among the most important ones. Berlin is always eager to please convention delegates from abroad who are feted beyond measure.

Thus Berlin is taking its full share in assisting the furtherance of international relations by opening wide its gates to international exhibitions and conventions.

WORLD 'ADMEN' TO VISIT BERLIN AND TRADE IDEAS

(Continued from Page 1)

of the mastersingers of Nuremberg will be shown in the historical section of the exhibition. Etchings hung on the walls of post stations by the owners of inns for advertising purposes, engraved cards accompanying parcels, etchings advertising Paris fashion shops in the eighteenth century will be exhibited, and will show that art and advertising co-operated closely in the past centuries.

Art and Advertising

That art is one of the most important features in advertising will be explained in another section of the exhibition entitled: "Artistic forms as means of causing attraction." This section has been organized with a view to encouraging a wider use of art in advertising and of showing the business man how to co-operate with the artist. The advantage of a uniform scheme in advertising, in wrappers, posters, leaflets and stationery will also be shown. The same advertising subjects will be dealt with by various artists and the different results exhibited. Some subjects will have been treated in a realistic way, others in a more modern way, yet others wholly in lettering or by using the so-called "photomontage."

The natural science of advertising will be very carefully dealt with. Of considerable interest should be the library in which every book written on advertising will be found. It will also contain many advertising periodicals. A special reading room will enable the quiet perusal of the wealth of reading material assembled from all parts of the world.

Old and New Methods

Three sections of the advertising exhibition will be especially unique and instructive. They are, the "Old City," the "New City" and the "Avenue of Shops." Upon entering the exhibition halls one will first find oneself in the midst of a quaint, old, medieval city. Here one may study the way the innkeepers, tradesmen and shop owners of those days advertised their businesses with the help of manifold picturesque signs. Walking through this city one will pass quaint little shops and a printing room with an old press. It is in this "city" that the historical section will be found.

In contrast to the Old City is the New City in another hall. Here the very latest methods of illuminated advertising may be studied. But only such signs will be shown which harmonize with the architecture of the buildings, because it is one of the objects of this exhibition to promote pleasing advertising. The New City is to teach the architect that in designing office and similar buildings he should consider the needs of street advertising. It will endeavor to show that advertising sign and architecture may be brought into harmony with one another and that this kind of advertising not only avoids spoiling the façade of the building but gives to a city a new attractiveness. Examples of buildings having walls partly of glass which, when illuminated from the inside, may serve as splendid means of illuminated advertising will also be shown in this section.

Shop Window Displays

In the same manner as the New City tends to bring about a greater entity of advertising sign and architecture, the "Avenue of Shops" will stress greater harmony of shop window design and the article displayed in the window. It will consist of a long row of shop windows in natural size, some of which will have sufficient space back of them to have a real store in the rear. The shop window is considered as one of the most important means of advertising which the store owner possesses. It should cause as much attraction as an advertising poster, it is held. Only too often shop window decorators suffer under the circumstance that the architect has failed to design the window to suit the article to be displayed. He usually does not know the use to which the store is to be put. But one cannot display jewelry or scent, it is claimed here, in a shop window in which frocks have been shown. The "Avenue of Shops" will have shop windows displaying such articles as shoes, jewelry, lingerie, leather goods, foodstuffs and special trade articles such as films, soap and so forth. Each window will harmonize in its entire design with the article it contains. The Germans are acknowledged masters in both shop window design and decoration, and thus this street in the exhibition undoubtedly will show many highly interesting designs.

Advertising Business

The section in which the advertising business and industry exhibit is housed will comprise every phase of this field: printing; newspaper advertising; signs; shopwindow decoration material; advertising in railway trains and street cars; photography and moving pictures enlisted in the service of advertising; advertising articles, such as calendars, dolls, and such like; vehicles and clothing used for advertising purposes. Fourteen countries will display their tourist publicity material.

Novel in its organization will be the amusement park. Hitherto, amusement parks have had nothing in common with the exhibitions to which they were attached.

But at the advertising exhibition in Berlin an experiment is to be made in using the various attractions as a means for advertising. The animals on the merry-go-round, the figures in the shooting range will be well-known trade-marks. Gramophones and loudspeakers of various companies will provide the dance music, and the scenic railway will pass summer resorts displaying a little advertising. In this way, advertising will have entered the amusement field.

The exhibition will be attended by several conventions of advertising men, including the International Advertising Convention, and it is believed that everything has been done to make it a great success.

BERLIN FIRMS FAVOR MORE ADVERTISING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—In the advertising magazine, Die Reklame, it is stated that of 32 business firms replying to a circular of inquiry as to whether they would increase their advertising budget this year, 12, or 38 per cent, said they would do so by 10 to 50 per cent; 15, or 47 per cent, would spend the same amount as last year; 5, or 15 per cent, expressed the intention to reduce their budget.

One motor-bicycle factory replied that it would spend more for newspaper advertising than for posters, because it now regarded this kind of advertising as the more advantageous. Several companies announced their intention of increasing their budget in accordance with the last year's increase of turnover.

Airplane Traffic Flows Steadily To and From Berlin's Airdrome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Practically every 20 minutes an air traffic plane starts or lands on the Berlin airdrome. There are 42 arrivals and departures daily.

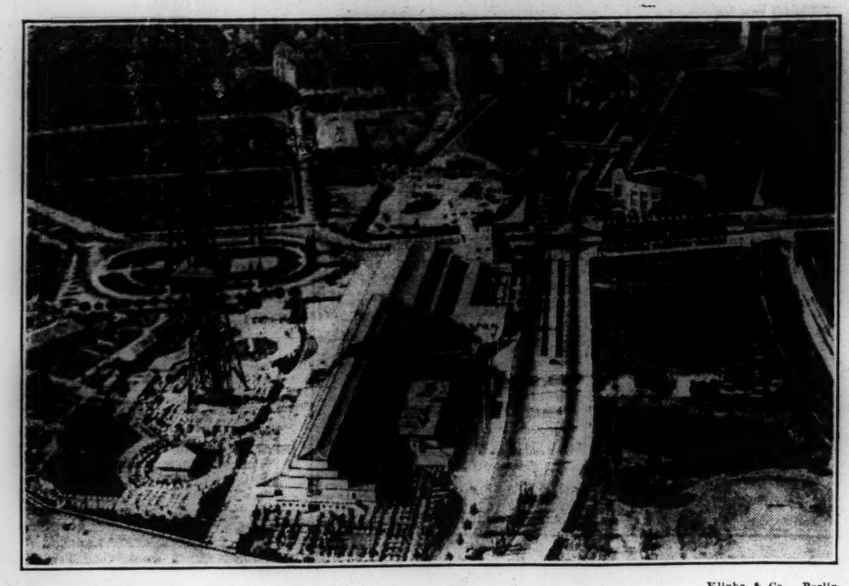
To give an idea of the traffic in this airport, the movements during two hours may be cited. An airplane arrives at 10:10 a. m. from Marienbad, Czechoslovakia; a quarter of an hour later one arrives from Bremen; 10 minutes later an airplane leaves for Cologne; another 10 minutes later, one leaves for Paris and another arrives from Frankfurt.

After a further 5 minutes, the airplane for Copenhagen starts. Twenty-five minutes pass, whereupon one of two planes for London leaves, and half an hour later a plane from Vienna arrives. Ten minutes elapse and a plane from Munich descends, followed 5 minutes later by one from Danzig. At 12:20 p. m. the plane for Stockholm leaves.

The service commences at 8 a. m. with three starts to Paris, Vienna and Breslau. Between 9:30 and 10:30 there are five landings. Between 2:30 and 4:15 there are seven starts and two landings. The passenger service closes at 11 p. m., when the night airplane to Moscow leaves.

After the day's work has been completed, the night freight service commences. A freight and mail plane leaves for Cologne shortly after midnight. It is followed by the night air mail to London and Paris, departing at 2 a. m. In between, countless planes carrying Berlin newspapers to all parts of the country start and reteurn. Germany has about 70 airports, many of which are almost as busy as that at Berlin. The latter, however, has the advantage of being only 12 minutes by taxi from the center of the city. It is in, not outside of, Berlin.

Berlin Advertising Convention From the Air



Klinke & Co., Berlin

Berlin Prepares to Greet Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — The America-Institute has held a conference, with Dr. K. O. Bertling in the chair, for the discussion of programs for American visitors scheduled to visit Berlin this summer on organized tours of study and research.

During the last week in July Dr. Le Roy Bowman, professor of sociology at Columbia University, will head a group of 10 women research workers interested in social problems. Dr. Helene Lange and other leading Berlin women will welcome and assist the visitors. The first week in August a group of members of the National Education Association of America will be here, for whom visits of interest and several lectures are being arranged, while from Aug. 8 to Aug. 12 some 25 business and professional American women are expected with Miss Lena Madesin Phillips (lawyer), president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

Special features will be a dinner party with German guests representing the various phases of women's activity in Germany (Parliament, administration, education, business and so forth). After-dinner speeches will be delivered on all these topics. An afternoon reception is planned at the American Women's Club with a brief talk by the United States Commercial Attaché, Mr. Douglas Miller.

Convention to Hear Many Addresses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Addresses on the following subjects are planned for the International Advertising Convention. Under the heading, "Advertising as a Promoter of Economics," "The Part Played by Advertising in Economic Life" and "Advertising as the Maker of New Values." Under the heading, Standardizing: "Does Standardizing Restrict the Freedom of Art?" and "Standardizing of the Size of Posters and Stationery."

There will also be addresses under the heading, Ethics of Advertising: "Ethics of Advertising" and "Ethics and the Press." Under the heading, Market Analysis: "Market Analysis as a Basis of Rationalization." Under the heading, Educational: "International Exchange in Science and Politics," "Educational Questions of Advertising," "Advertising as a University Course" and "European Institute for Educational Questions and Research Work Pertaining to Advertising."

These will be followed under the heading Legal Questions, by: "International Combat Against Plagiarism in Wording and Illustrations" and "Advertising as a Problem of Importation Tariffs and Economic Policy."

BERLIN 'LINDEN,' CHIEF HIGHWAY OF CAPITAL

Brandenburg Thor Declared to Be Typical of the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Notwithstanding the many recent additions to Berlin's important thoroughfares, notably the fine Kurfürstendamm at the West End, Unter den Linden will always be the most interesting highway in the German capital on account of its historical associations. Visitors are sometimes a little disappointed at first, having put their expectations too high, but gradually the charm of the "Linden" asserts itself and remains in the memory as one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in Europe, where, after a long period of comparative quiet, things are "humming" again.

The avenue takes its name from the lime trees or linden that form a double row down the center promenade. These are very old, but they still diffuse their fragrance in the early summer and form a shade above the many benches. The first lime tree was planted 200 years ago by the first Queen of Prussia and is said to be still standing.

Historical Lime-Tree

Another historical lime-tree of little later date is in Potsdam, which bears the name of the "Petition Linde," for there the inhabitants who had a grievance used to wait in bygone days for the passing of Frederick the Great, who would pause to consider the petition or continue his way unobservingly, as the mood took him.

Unter den Linden from Brandenburg Gate to the Schloss is just over a mile in length and there is something of interest in every block. The Gate itself is very imposing with its five entrances on to Pariser Platz. Formerly only the two portals on either side were for public vehicles, the large center entrance being reserved for royal carriages and the fire brigade, but since the Republic, all are used equally. The summit of the Gate—90 feet high—is crowned by a Roman chariot of victory, a fine piece of work in copper, by Schadow, which has a little history of its own. It caught the fancy of Napoleon in 1807 and was conveyed as a trophy to Paris. The quadriga, however, was never unpacked, but lay among lumber for seven years, when it was brought back and replaced, to the joy of the population, on its former lofty eminence. Perhaps no other structure is so typical of Berlin as the Brandenburg Gate. It may be seen on every plan of the city or any kind of comprehensive prospectus. Brandenburger Thor is Berlin!

Witnessed Many Pageants

Being the only direct route leading to the Schloss the "Linden" has witnessed innumerable processions and pageants. Through the middle portal in 1871 rode the old Emperor with the three empire-makers Bismarck, Moltke and Roon, followed by what was left of the victorious army and 17 years later another procession a mile long, with all the crowned heads of Europe, passed along the Linden.

Whenever a foreign monarch was to be officially welcomed to Berlin—and the custom still obtains—Pariser Platz was the festive scene of the reception. Here, too, the returning troops after the end of the last war were welcomed by Germany's first president, Friedrich Ebert. Tucked away in a corner is the town studio of the famous painter, Max Liebermann, and opposite is the Academy of Arts of which he is president.

The French Embassy is on Pariser Platz and a little further is the Russian Embassy, where any member of the reigning family, including the Tsar himself, always stayed when visiting Berlin, and which is now used by the Soviet representatives. On festive days this building now flies the red flag with sickle and hammer. Passing the Wilhelm Strasse—the Berlin Downing Street—a glimpse is gained of the British Embassy just around the corner, and two houses further is the palace of the Reichs-President; Dr. Stresemann also has his offices in this street.

The Christian Science Monitor office is in Unter den Linden, as well as several leading hotels, banks, tourist offices and shops of old established reputation. Then come the various royal palaces, simple, unpretentious buildings now chiefly used as picture galleries.

Kaiser's Favorite Window

The corner window of the study at which the Kaiser used to stand daily to watch the passing of the guard, remains unchanged, but the blind is drawn; the study itself, just as it was, is shown to the public. Here stands the bronze equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, the work of the great sculptor, Rauch, and said to be the finest of its kind in the world. The State Opera, the former imperial opera, is the next important building, but on the other side are the handsome University and State Library. Here the avenue of limetrees terminates and the double thoroughfares unite in a vast expanse. Many buildings here still show the bullet marks of the revolution.

From the Schloss Bridge, spanning the Spree and well worthy of notice, perhaps the finest picture Berlin has to show is presented to the view: the great square called the Lustgarten—the scene of many historical demonstrations — across which is seen on the left the National Gallery, the Old Museum and the Cathedral, and on the right the huge Schloss, with its 700 rooms and the balcony from which Kaiser Wilhelm II addressed half a million people on the outbreak of the war and, four years later, the radical Liebknecht cheered the Republic.

Berlin, Set in Bowers of Green, Hears Voice of Giant Factories

Great Industrial Enterprises Employ Thousands of Workmen Who Manufacture Electric Bulbs, Locomotives, Motorcars, Farming Machinery, Artificial Silk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The casual visitor from abroad, who spends a few days in Berlin between Unter den Linden and the Kurfürstendamm and goes out to see Potsdam and Wannsee, seldom realizes that Berlin is one of Germany's most important industrial centers.

Berlin harbors within its gates the two largest electrical companies in Germany, the A. E. G. and the Siemens Works; the largest European factory producing electric bulbs, the Osram Works; the largest European power plant and countless other important industrial undertakings. In and around Berlin are manufactured locomotives, turbines, generators, railway and street cars, motorcars and trucks, farming machinery, artificial silk and photographic cameras.

Build Own Town

On the outskirts of the city the two Siemens Works, the Siemens and Schuckert and the Siemens and Halske companies have built a little town of their own, Siemensstadt. Here they manufacture everything connected with electrical engineering, from switches to generators, from automatic telephones to wireless sets. They employ 130,000 workmen and employees, of whom about 66,000 work in Berlin. The A. E. G. has nine factories in and around Berlin, and employs in this city about 60,000 out of a total number of 80,000 workmen and employees. Its cable works in the east of Berlin consume one-sixth of the entire amount of copper used in Germany. Six thousand electric meters daily leave their factory in the north of Berlin. The Osram Works in the east of this city produce 120,000,000 electric bulbs annually and employ about 11,000 workmen and employees.

Produce Farming Implements

In the suburb of Spandau in the west are the Deutsche Industrie Werke. Before and during the war they were one of the principal armament factories of Germany. Today they produce farming machinery, bedsteads, motorbicycles, automobile parts, screws, nuts and bolts instead. Here about 4500 employees work.

Berlin is also a great business and shopping center. Some of its department stores are among the leading ones of the world. Wertheim's department store on Leipziger Platz is regarded as the largest on the continent, if not in Europe. It covers a ground surface of 27,221 square meters, reaching 330 meters down Leipziger Strasse. The new Karstadt department store has its own subway station, a gymnasium which may be used by all, free of cost, and a roof garden seating 1000 visitors.

And yet while Berlin is an active working city, a center of industry, it does not generally give the impression of an industrial town. The streets are clean, the abundant foliage, flowers, and lawns of the squares always fresh and attractive. Berlin resembles more a garden city than a seat of industry.

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Eliese Schulze, Treptow, Grätz Str. 4
Else Völker, Neukölln, Kaiser Friedrichstr. 229
Ettore Rivet, Bln. N. Elsasser Str. 36
Paul Scheu, Bln. W. Holsteinische Str. 14
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Enterprise and Culture Make Modern Germany Country of Picturesque Charm

GERMANS LINK ADVERTISING TO ARCHITECTURE

Pleasing Effect Produced by Harmonizing Signs With House Facades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—One harmonious entity of advertising sign and architecture is the aim German advertising experts are trying to establish.

Advertising sign and façade are to support one another and are not to compete. Signs are being used almost exclusively which are also attractive and useful in themselves. Hand in hand with attempts to improve the lettering it seems to be the aim to bring more harmony in the specific advertising display of one house.

In short, shopping and business thoroughfares are to look beautiful during every hour of the day and night.

There is no standstill here, no [illegible] of conventional designs, but [illegible] experimenting with a view to increasing the beauty of the [illegible] streets. Thus in many large [illegible] cities, such as Berlin, Frankfort, Cologne, the whole character of a shopping thoroughfares is being changed. They are rapidly acquiring a new and certainly more [illegible]

House Façades Used

[illegible] naturally adapts itself [illegible] readily to architecture than do [illegible] signs. In fact, some cities, as [illegible] Hamburg, discourage other signs. Modern German street advertising consists, as a rule, primarily of horizontal and vertical strips of lettering. The horizontal lines of wording are placed for preference along the narrow strips of façade running between the windows of the various floors. This naturally necessitates a smoothness of façade. This demand is complied with by modern German architecture.

In fact, many new buildings are designed with long, uninterrupted strips of façade between the windows for the accommodation of advertising lettering. Sometimes one is reminded of the upper structure of steamships with the long strips of white metal between the promenade decks. In several shopping and business thoroughfares the façades of old buildings are smoothed down for this purpose. Here we have already one important example of bringing advertising and architecture into harmony with one another.

There is a strong tendency in this country to place the electric bulb out of sight in street advertising. The letters used for the wording of the signs are either of stone, metal, wood, glass or glass tubes. Various devices are employed to illuminate them by night. There is much indirect lighting. Solid letters made of stone or wood either have small glass tubes running along their rim or down their center which are practically invisible during the day and which, when lighted by electricity at night, illuminate the contours of the letters or form letters of thin streaks of glistening light.

Concealed Lighting

Solid letters are also often placed a few inches away from the wall. Electric bulbs are attached to their rear, so that they are invisible from the street. At night the light of these bulbs is reflected by the wall, and thus these letters stand out black against a light background. If this background consists of light colored stone, the effect is very pleasing. The same effect is achieved by using large metal letters on a background of ground glass. Nickeled letters are preferred here. At night these letters stand out on a wide expanse of illuminated surface.

Letters of white glass are very popular in Germany. During the day they look very pleasing while in the night, when lighted from the inside, they glow in a pale, white, calm light having sharp contours. Metal letters often have slits permitting light to shine through. Extremely popular are letters of neon-tubes sending out red, blue or green light. Such tubes are also used as framing for wording or they follow the outlines of the architecture enhancing the beauty of the general picture at night, while being practically invisible during the day. Much in use, too, is the indirect lighting of the entire strip of façade between the windows. On these shimmering bands the lettering is plainly visible during the night.

Clear-Cut Letters Used

Since the word is depended upon almost exclusively to convey an idea and to attract attention, most simple, clear-cut letters are used, which is pleasing in itself. Some of these letters are so simple in design that when running up a house vertically and at right angles to the façade they can be read with ease from either side.

The Germans are becoming increasingly fond of using light itself as a means of attracting attention and as decoration. Small sections of architecture, for instance, are made of glass and are illuminated at night from the inside. One restaurant building in Berlin has three pillars of glass rising from the ground to the roof which are veritable columns of light during the night. Since this kind of advertising sheds more light than the ordinary moving sign, the façades of the houses in important shopping thoroughfares in Berlin are usually flooded with light up to the second story. Since they are smooth and shining they make a very bright and cheerful impression.

With this kind of advertising, streets form a harmonious entity. The advertising signs no longer stand out by themselves, constituting a foreign element on the building. Façade, building material and sign all act together giving a uniform, harmonious picture by day and by night. The light that floods the lower half of the houses helps to bring out their beauty and their beauty adds to the pleasing effect of the sign from which the light pours forth.

Beauty in Advertising

It is a charming sight to look down a boulevard like the Kurfuerstendamm at night. The houses up to the second floor are all aglow. Huge dark letters stand out against a glowing background; white letters send out their pale, steady light; curving, glowing lines of blue and red follow the contours of the buildings. There is much shining nickel and brass; the stone of the façades glistens and assumes a new beauty. All is very quiet—a calm radiance of pastel colors. It is a fairy land of its own kind. Certainly different from the sprinkling riot of light on Broadway or Picadilly Circus. But this kind of advertising has its own charm. It is the beauty of restful calm, of purity of design, of harmony and of the cooperation of all factors concerned. Germany surely is showing that these qualities may be as attractive as vivid colors and rapid motion.

Bible Is Printed In New Languages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—A steadily increasing number of languages which have never before been printed are making their appearance through the efforts of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Among the latest of these there is, for instance, the New Testament in Maraor Lakher. The Lakhers, numbering probably only 8000, are immigrants from the Chin Hills, living in North Arakan Burma. Reginald A. Lorrain began his pioneer missionary work among the Lakhers in 1907. Five years later the Gospel of St. John was printed and in 1928 the whole volume, 560 pages of small print, was completed in a tentative edition of 1000.

Then there is an interesting edition of Mark's Gospel in Tibetan printed in the Tibetan style and on Tibetan paper.

Two gospels of the Acts were published for the first time in 1925 in Thado Kuki, another of the many Indo-Chinese dialects in Assam and Upper Burma.

Augami Naga, spoken by 43,000 people in Lushai, Assam, received its printed New Testament in a first edition of 1000 copies in 1927.

Explorers Find Two Lost Cities in Palestine and Uncover Secrets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—In an endeavor to correlate the little-known Palestinian archæology with that of Egypt, an expedition organized by Sir Flinders Petrie, noted Egyptologist, has spent two seasons at Tell Fara, 18 miles south of Gaza, examining two mounds of ruins on the Egyptian border of Palestine, where two lost cities of Judæa, Beth-pelet and Gerar, have been discovered.

The expedition, says a special account by Lady Petrie just received here summing up the results of last season, revealed that Gerar was in the midst of a corn country, as borne out by numerous sickles of iron and flint, as well as by the Biblical account of Isaac reaping a hundredfold; and that Beth-pelet, described in Joshua, was an important military center from which David drew half his bodyguard.

In speaking of Gerar, Lady Petrie says: "Here was settled Abimelech, a Philistine resident for the corn exports. Very fine weaving was done here in early times; iron was brought in by 1350 B. C., and furnaces were built about 1200 B. C. Nearly all the gold is of 1200 B. C.; the allusion to the Ishmaelites wearing gold marks the record as being contemporary. At the time of Shishak the lozenge-headed lance, the triangular arrow, the saw with a barb, the broad [illegible] chariot models, and [illegible] of pottery, came from [illegible]es. The Assyrian influence [illegible] eastern pottery, [illegible] lazuli cylinder. [illegible] built immense [illegible] which would hold [illegible] 100,000 during [illegible] the route to [illegible] sites have so many contacts with the history of surrounding peoples; the cities of Gerar illustrate and amplify the ancient records."

Professor Petrie found that 19 out of 38 areas containing cities mentioned in the Book of Joshua retain their Old Testament names.

In the present season the work has gone lower, and under the fort and residency of the Roman age have been found an earlier fort and residency.

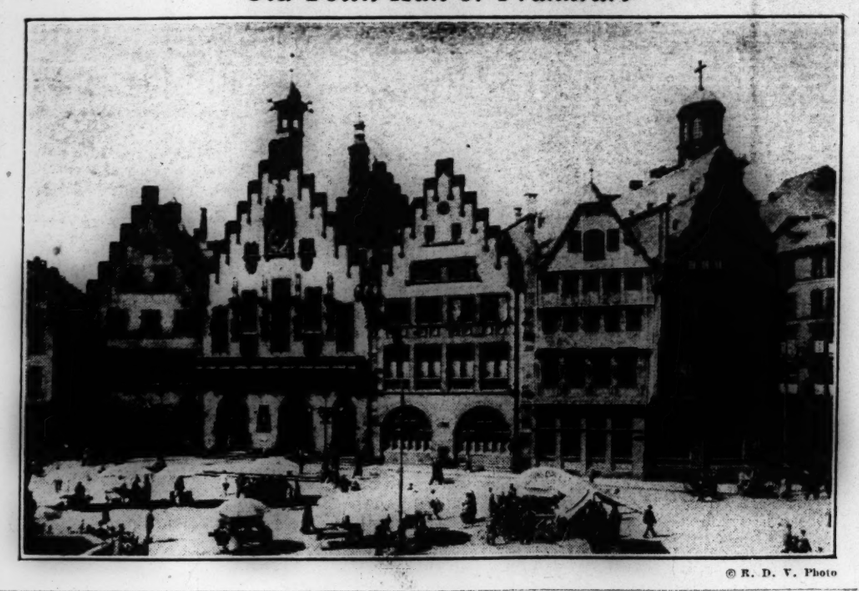
Before 1600 B. C. the Hyskos, or shepherd kings, had dominated this district. Their history, as it emerges, will be helpful in determining the dating of the middle period of Egyptian history and with it the dating of early Europe, and this increases the importance of the Hyskos. These people had cut a vast earthwork round the flanks of the Tell, with a trench 80 feet wide, descending 28 feet into a ditch and rising 62 feet to the fort, with steep glacis slopes as in Egypt and Syria, copied from Central Asia. Their tombs contained daggers, toggle-pins and many scarabs—one with the name of a new king (raising the number to 34 known kings). It may now be assumed that at the end of their time they ruled Egypt and Palestine under one lordship.

Polish Woman Becomes First Mayor in Her Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Mme. Kwiatkowska has been elected Mayor in the town of Chenciny. She is the wife of the former Mayor of that town, and the appointment has caused a great sensation in Poland, as it is the first occasion on which a woman has been made Mayor.

Old Town Hall of Frankfurt



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PEACE PLANES SERVING REICH, EXHIBITS REVEAL

Aviation Show Example of Graphic Methods Used to Educate Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany is leading the way in organizing new kinds of exhibitions designed to educate the public, and in which commercial interests of exhibitors are no longer dominant features.

An exhibition, devoted to the production of paper and depicting its manifold uses, was recently held in Dresden. Another show dealing with the historical development of the theater, and offering numerous examples of modern stage settings, was held in Magdeburg.

The international press exhibition in Cologne, where the history, production and use of printing were shown, was a distinct success. In Stuttgart there was an exhibition of modern architecture where architects had been invited to erect buidings according to their own ideas. Many a dream came true there, and the City of the Future thus created still stands today.

Berlin has its full share in this new development. One of the most noteworthy exhibitions held in this city was the exposition dealing with the structural composition of industrial raw materials (Werkstoff Schau). It was organized on an unselfish basis, from the point of view of the exhibiting companies. Its purpose was the establishment of closer co-operation between the producer of raw material and the consumer. Factory owners, engineers, foremen and mechanics thus became acquainted with the nature of the raw materials they used, and were encouraged to communicate their experiences to the producing factory, so that improvement of materials might be made possible. All commercial propaganda was eliminated. Names of firms were removed as far as possible from the machinery used in testing the raw materials. The exhibition management went even a step further in its endeavor to eliminate every trace of commercialism. Instead of the employees of the exhibiting firms, students of the Technical University of Berlin were frequently employed as demonstrators.

Safety to the Public

Similarly instructive and uncommercial was the police exhibition held here dealing with everything that concerns protection to the public. In one section the effect of alcohol upon the growth of crime was clearly shown. In another section the attractiveness of good, yet low-priced, books was brought home to the public in unique fashion. Models of two bookstores were shown, one filled with "penny dreadfuls," the other displaying good literature. An international post exhibition is now being planned which will be equally instructive, and should give the man-in-the-street an appreciation of the immensity of the organization needed to convey a single letter to its destination.

An exhibition to promote a truly good purpose was the week-end exhibition here, organized with the idea of acquainting the population of Berlin more closely with the beauty of the city's surroundings, and their easy accessibility. In the center was displayed a huge map of Berlin and its environs, while almost every village in the vicinity of the capital had its own stand with attractive posters.

Aviation as World Force

In one booth belonging to Berlin, about three dozen photographs of lakes around the city were on display, all of them within a half hour's journey by suburban train. This exhibition, too, had a section dealing with prohibition. One poster announced: "Workmen who drink do not think; workmen who think do not drink!" A year and a half ago an entire exhibition in this city openly supported the cause of prohibition by use of posters and statistical material.

Last year's big international airplane exhibition here was inspiring in its composition because it was organized to demonstrate the world-uniting aspect of aviation, and ignored the destructive uses to which the new science may be put. The show showed only air traffic, newspaper and freight carrying planes, also privately owned and sports planes. All military models had been excluded by the management. This exhibition was one of the largest ever held dealing exclusively with aviation, and covered approximately 45,000 square meters of surface.

Enthusiasm aroused by flying boats built to carry passengers and freight across the seas, by sturdy air-traffic planes of the overland services and by the graceful sports planes, was not marred by the presence of single-seater fighters, scouting and bombing planes. Visitors left this exhibition with the feeling that here was a new means to knit the people of the world into a closer union by reducing the barriers of space.

Popularity of Sports Cuts Use of Alcohol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

MANY sections of German youth are drinking less alcohol today than formerly. The tremendous popularity of sports here since the war seems to have put strong drink to flight.

A plea is made for drinking more milk, and kiosks have been erected in many German cities and are well patronized. Ice cream parlors and soft drinks of a better quality are becoming popular.

Dangers of alcohol and the advantages derived from drinking non-alcoholic beverages are shown in exhibitions and on posters and set forth in leaflets.

BRITISH LINES ADOPT NEW VENTILATING PLAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The London North-Eastern Railway is installing a new system of ventilation in their sleeping cars used in the Newcastle and Scottish services. A metal lined duct which runs the full length of the corridor is kept filled with air at a constant pressure by noiseless electric fans at each end. Air is delivered into the compartments through adjustable nozzles over each door which can be controlled by the passenger both as to volume and direction.

Another innovation by the same railway does away with window blinds and curtains which are bad collectors of dust. Instead of these there are sliding mahogany shutters which run on spring rollers.

COUNTRIES WITHOUT ARMED BORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—A group of some 25 Canadian newspaper men, accompanied by their relatives, making a total of about 50 persons, have recently been the guests of the Dutch press clubs, the Dutch authorities also joining in the welcome.

A. R. Kennedy, speaking on behalf of the Canadian guests, said Canadians coming to Europe might learn a great deal from European countries. But Canada could teach how to keep great stretches of border without a soldier to be seen. That was the spirit in which Canadians lived, and this same spirit Mr. Kennedy wished for Europe.

AD MEN TO MAKE BUSINESS PLANS WHEN IN BERLIN

Superior Training of Experts Desirable in Advertising Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Approximately 3000 business men of reputation from all parts of the world will meet at the International Advertising Convention in Berlin on Aug. 11 to Aug. 15, to show that prosperity—a question all people are interested in—can be furthered in every nation by advertising. The important part played by advertising in international economic affairs, where it can do much to bring the nations closer together, will also be discussed most carefully.

At the same time, a renewed plea will be made for truth in advertising—not only in advertising, but also in the editorial policy and the news columns of the newspapers, which will be asked to abide by the truth in discussing anything that has been advertised.

More Co-operation Sought

Greater international co-operation of the advertising business of the whole world will be propagated at the convention in Berlin. The exchange of teachers and students of advertising schools, as well as frequent visits of advertising experts to other countries, for instance, will be recommended. Also the establishment of a European Institute of Advertising experts, in view of the international importance of this branch of business. A recommendation will be made to establish special university courses for advertising in Europe similar to those existing already in the United States.

The convention in Berlin will go deeply into the theory of advertising. Greater rationalization will be propagated and careful market analysis discussed as one of the means to this end. Of special interest will be the suggestion to introduce standardization in advertising. On first sight this may appear paradoxical, because the fundamental demand of advertising is to be unusual so as to attract attention.

Cost of Advertising

Many experts, however, hold that standardizing will aid in reducing the cost of advertising, and will facilitate international co-operation. Standardizing of the size of posters, newspaper pages, columns, letters, business stationery, for instance, will be discussed. One address will take up the question whether standardizing would restrict the freedom of the artist. Finally, several legal questions will be investigated such as the protection against plagiarism and the treatment of advertising leaflets, catalogues, samples, etc., by the customs authorities.

While these are some of the main subjects to be treated in the plenary sessions of the convention, more specialized questions will be discussed in committee meetings, which will take place on the second day of the convention. Eleven committees or groups will be formed representing 11 different categories of advertising. These are: Advertising agencies, newspapers, magazines, graphic arts, general advertisers, church advertising, radio, industrial advertisers, retail advertisers, poster advertisers and screen advertisers.

Thus the whole field of advertising will be covered. Prosperity, not poverty and distress; truth, not exaggeration; greater international co-operation, improved methods, better training, greater protection—all these will be the subjects of discussion. Surely, the Berlin convention promises to be a convention of an optimistic and constructive nature strengthening confidence and hope in the improvement of the economic affairs of all countries, and thus in itself leading them a step forward.

Berlin to Entertain Advertising Guests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Berlin has begun preparing for the reception of the foreign delegates to the 25th session of the International Advertising Convention, which is held here under the protectorate of President Paul von Hindenburg. The capital of the Reich is always eager to entertain visitors from abroad, especially the delegates to the coming convention, since it is the biggest gathering of prominent business men from all parts of the world held here since the war.

The convention will be addressed by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by members of the Prussian Government. The delegates will be entertained by the Reich's Government, by the city of Berlin and by prominent German business men. Visits to some of the most interesting business and industrial undertakings in Berlin will be arranged, and one evening will be spent aboard a luxurious steamer on the Havel Lakes in the west of Berlin.

Original Founder of Ancient Bremen Was a Fussy Hen and Brood of Chicks

Tradition Says Spot Was Located by Shipwrecked Fishermen —Junkers Plane Bore Same Name, as Does the New 46,000-Ton Oil-burning Ship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BREMEN—Bremen, the word is rich in tradition as the name of the old Hanseatic city. And now there are two other important Bremens, the Bremen plane which made the first continuous east-west ocean flight and the great new liner Bremen of the North German Lloyd.

The settlement from which the city of Bremen developed is said to have been founded by shipwrecked fishermen, who wandering one evening on the dunes, found a hen carefully protecting her chicks beneath her wings. "We will make our home here," they said, and from their huts on the dunes grew the important medieval city and shipping center of today.

Bremen's beautiful Rathaus or city hall was begun in 1405 and finished in 1613 and is considered one of the finest examples of Gothic and Renaissance art in all Germany. The city's coat of arms of keys, symbolic of unlocking the seas to world trade, is suitable for Germany's largest oversea passenger harbor and Europe's greatest cotton import city.

The second Bremen, the Junkers plane which last year crossed the Atlantic with Koehl, von Huenefeld and Fitzmaurice on her historic trip, recently made another less spectacular trip to America aboard the North German Lloyd liner Columbus and is now being exhibited in the traffic collection in the Grand Central Station in New York City.

And now a third Bremen, a 46,000-ton oil burner and the largest steamer of Germany's mercantile fleet, left Bremen, her home city, to make her maiden trip to New York via Southampton and Cherbourg in less than five days.

While the Bremen is luxurious, with many innovations such as a sun-deck restaurant for those passengers who regularly or occasionally do not care to make use of the ship's ordinary dining room, and a steamer plane which will be shot off with a catapult when the steamer nears its destination, so that express post will be sped up a full day, especial care has been used in equipping the third class and tourist accommodations in a most comfortable and attractive way. These third and tourist class cabins are mostly amidships and a good two decks higher than is usual and are equipped for two, three and four people.

The Bremen is designed to carry 3200 persons, including the crew, and is particularly proud of her many safety devices, including the fine, large motor lifeboats which are prepared to care for 145 persons apiece.

A convenient arrangement is the grouping of the roomy gymnasium and luxurious swimming pool together, so that first class passengers can work in the gym and then enjoy a swim.

The North German Lloyd's new pier in Brooklyn has been arranged with particular regard to this new Bremen and her sister ship Europa, which will join her next spring.

The AGENCY of SUCCESS

1. The profits of one firm whose advertising and printing are planned and produced by Cross-Courtenay increased from £25,000 in 1927 to £52,000 in 1928. Against fierce competition, too.
2. "We are inundated with orders," wrote another client; "and must stop advertising until our new plant is ready." A few years ago this national advertiser was unknown.
3. Another Cross-Courtenay client spent £75 in April on one advertisement. It produced sales—not enquiries—to the value of £30,000.
4. Two other firms using Cross-Courtenay service have declared dividends of 15 per cent. for 1928.
5. In January a national advertiser entrusted Cross-Courtenay with a localised campaign. By the end of April the sales in that area had left all previous figures far behind.

This advertisement has not done us—nor you—any good unless you carry it a step further. Write to us. Ask for our proof. Find out what we can do for YOU. If, as a result, we obtain a new account and you discover a shorter road to prosperity, it will have been worth while. A frank talk, we suggest, should be arranged as the first move. You will not be obliged to use our service.

Cross-Courtenay LTD.
St. James' House
44 Brazennose St.
MANCHESTER, ENG.

Phone: Cent. 1834 (2 lines)
Grams: "CREATIVE, Manchester"

BERLIN, GERMANY
BOOKSELLERS
Hapke & Schmidt
Charlotten Str. 50/51, Ecke Pranzös. Str. Tel. Merkur 5725
BUCHHANDLUNG

BERLIN, GERMANY
Excellent Viennese Cuisine
KUTSCHERA
am Schillertheater
Bismarck Strasse 109
Charlottenburg
All noted Home and Foreign Papers.

GEBRAUCHSGRAPHIK
COMMERCIAL ART
DESIGNS FOR: Trade Marks, Letter Heads, Booklets, Posters.
ENTWÜRFE FÜR: Warenzeichen, Briefköpfe, Prospekte, Plakate.
MAX STAIB, PFORZHEIM
Phone 3701, Kaiser-Friedrich-Str. 140, Germany.

BLACK FOREST
Freiburg im Breisgau
HOTEL POST
Every Comfort
Rooms with bath; all with running water. Quiet situation in park. 1 minute from central station.
Proprietor: OTTO REHNIG

MÜNCHEN, GERMANY
PENSION AUGUSTA
Propr. Augusta Wegener Tel. 20947
GALERIE STR. 15 a, 1st floor
Comfortable and sunny rooms
Small, refined FAMILY PENSION
Central location near Englischer Garten
Board if desired
Kleine, feine FAMILIENPENSION

BERLIN, GERMANY
FURRIERS
Furs made to order and remodelled
JOSEF THIEL
Atelier feiner Pelzmoden
Bln. N. O. Wins Str. 24 II
Neuanfertigung sowie Umarbeitungen aller Art

BERLIN, GERMANY
SOAPS PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
G. HELLING
Potsdamer Str. 99. Tel. Lützow 6294
am Bahnhof Bülowstrasse
Seifen Parfümerien
Toilette-Artikel

BERLIN, GERMANY
A. MANNEROW
Body & Carriage Builders
Alterations & Repairs
N. W. Königsdomm-Ecke, Strasse No. 12
Tel. Moabit 7445
Karosseriebau. Reparaturen

BERLIN, GERMANY
Antiques—Furniture
Speciality style Biedermeier
FRITZ HENNIG
Antiquitaeten
Spez. Biedermeiereinrichtungen
Lützow Str. 43 Tel. Kurfürst 1066

PRESTO DUPLICATOR MARK 90
KÖHLER & BUCHLOH
BERLIN SW 68, Friedrich Str. 48

BERLIN, GERMANY
Leather Goods
Ladies' Bags also in silk and raffia
UNION-BAZAR
SPLIETHOFF & CO.
Charlottenburg, Wilmersdorfer Str. 111
LEDERWAREN
Damentaschen auch in Seide und Bast

PENSION NAUMANN
BERLIN-WILMERSDORF
Germany
Nikolsburger Platz 6
Phone: Uhland 4704, 4705, 1390
Running water and phone in every room. Excellent cuisine. Best location. English and French spoken.

BERLIN, GERMANY
Watches
Gold and Silver Ware
W. GNUSCHKE
Wilmersdorf Trautenau Str. 20
UHREN
GOLD- und SILBERWAREN

BERLIN, GERMANY
Ladies' Hairdressing
in all its branches. Manicure
Toilet Requisites.
SALON MAGDA SCHNEIDER
Südende Stephan Str. 34
Tel. G 2 Steglitz 40
FRISIERSALON der VORNEHMEN DAME
Handpflege Toilette-Artikel

BERLIN, GERMANY
All Photographic Supplies
FOTO-HEYNE
Cameras—Kodak—Zeiss —Agfa—Field-Glasses Opera-Glasses
Developments within a short time
Potsdamer Strasse 135
Spittelmarkt 8-10

STUTTGART, GERMANY
Sporthaus Haug
Stuttgart Königstr. 19
The Leading Store for
SPORTSWEAR & SPORT ARTICLES

BERLIN, GERMANY
Tailor
Richard Tetzlaff
Friedrich Strasse 39
Phone: Dönhoff 4625
Own Stock of Materials

BERLIN, GERMANY
Leinen- und Wäschehaus
HESSE & WIEBE
Wilhelm Str. 42 b, Ecke Zimmer Str.
Established 1883 Tel. Zentrum 588
Men's, women's and children's underwear; bed and table linen, house linen, bathing suits and towels—quilts. Speciality: Complete Trousseaux.
Herrenwäsche—Damenwäsche—Kinderwäsche—Bettwäsche—Tischwäsche
Küchenwäsche—Badewäsche
Daunendecken
Spezialität: Lieferung kompletter Brautausstattungen

STUTTGART, GERMANY
GEORGE D. KNIPP
Sofien Str. 21, Ecke Tübinger Str.
Tel. S. A. 70108
LEADING WORKSHOPS for NOVELTIES in Finest Leather Goods
Travelling Accessories & Wardrobe Trunks
Latest Novelty:
Special Dressing Cases for AIR travel, practical and excellent workmanship.
Many prominent customers in Germany and abroad.

FELDAFING am STARNBERGERSEE NEAR MUNICH
HOTEL KAISERIN ELISABETH
High Class Family Hotel with modern conveniences. Terrace restaurant with magnificent view on lake and Alps. Tennis, golf, bathing. Garage. Board if desired. Prospectus from
Proprietor GEORGE KRAFT

BERLIN, GERMANY
PENSION KAISERALLEE
Wilmersdorf Kaiserallee 209
Tel. H 1 Pfalzburg 8278
Good class Pension, every comfort
Vornehmes Haus—Aller Komfort

Going Abroad?

Of Course You Will Visit Germany!

The birthplace of printing, the cradle of the Reformation; rich in musical, artistic, and literary associations; with her countryside of unsurpassed beauty, her quaint villages and progressive modern cities, Germany offers the traveler an opportunity for endless interest and pleasure.

Throughout your European tour, you will find the best of service awaiting you in hotels, restaurants, and shops which advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. They will appreciate your patronage!

EUROPEAN HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS ARE PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

LONDON 2, ADELPHI TERRACE
BERLIN 11, UNTER DEN LINDEN
PARIS 3, AVENUE DE L'OPERA
FLORENCE 11, VIA MAGENTA

The Christian Science Monitor
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

REFUGEE BOARD ENDS 5 YEARS OF WORK IN GREECE

League of Nations Commission Has Developed Industry and Agriculture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The twenty-second report issued by the Refugee Settlement Commission and submitted to the League of Nations for examination and ratification shows that after fruitful five years' service the commission is prepared to liquidate its work and turn it over to the Greek government for completion. The liquidation will begin this year and finish at the end of 1930.

It is hoped that the removal of the control—and leadership—of the League of Nations will not cause any prejudice in the final settlement of the refugees. The Greeks who have up to now taken part in the Refugee Settlement Commission as officials have acquired enough experience to enable them to carry on the work without outside assistance. This measure not only gives satisfaction to the national amour propre, but provides considerable economy in the service expenditures. The Greeks, however, are grateful to the League of Nations for the valuable services rendered by the Refugee Settlement Commission, especially in the development of agriculture in Greece. The greater part of the new methods and implements of agriculture introduced into the country should be attributed to the efforts of the Settlement Commission. Motor culture, which was almost unknown to Greece before 1924, has today become an important factor in the life of the Greek agriculturist, about 47 American tractors being installed at various refugee centers.

The Refugee Settlement Commission has been obliged to enlarge the scope of its activity; thus it has taken over public utility works such as the building of bridges and roads, canalization works, sewerage and land surveying. Western Thrace and Macedonia have been the object of special care on the part of the Refugee Settlement Commission. Year by year the commission has seen the beneficial result of its efforts. In 1926-1927 there were 2,327,128 stremmas of land under cultivation in these two provinces, and last year the extent of land cultivated was raised to 2,811,355 stremmas; and the crops gathered in during this period amounted to 186,595,362 okes and 208,673,372 okes, respectively.

A good deal of effort has been spent in the last five years to encourage and develop the diverse trades and arts in which the refugees are well versed, such as the Kioutahia pottery works, weaving, enameled objects, and so forth, and the Refugee Settlement Commission has endeavored to place these industries on a more organized basis. The rug industry has been singled out as one of the most productive. Rugs made in Greece by the refugees are of the best kind as to color, design and material, but they lack greatly as to production and distribution.

A project has been drawn up and placed before the Chamber of Deputies for ratification, providing for the establishment of an autonomous organization endowed with enough capital to run a good many workshops and to employ all the expert hands, amounting to 10,000. This means the provision of a livelihood for 10,000 families, or, in other words, 50,000 persons. In addition to the financial assistance which the Government has undertaken to give, the Refugee Settlement Commission has obtained the consent of the League of Nations to place £100,000 at the disposal of this autonomous organization as a loan for 15 years, carrying no interest.

'Pin Money' Workers Declared Mythical

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — If housewives, customarily employed outside of their homes, are excluded from the forthcoming unemployment census on grounds that when they work it is only for "pin money," the count will fail to present accurately the unemployment situation, according to the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

The average married woman in industry is not there because she wants money to throw away on extravagant fineries but because she must help support her family, Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the bureau, declares, protesting vigorously against hints from the advisory committee on the census that it might decide not to count housewives fully employed in attending to household duties, but seeking employment for "pin money."

Many more women are employed than occupation counts show, Miss Anderson says. The housewife who keeps boarders is in reality gainfully employed, and the part-time worker who goes into small apartments to help with the housework is increasing in such numbers that she should be taken into consideration, she points out.

GOVERNOR TO TESTIFY IN TRIAL OF STRIKERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—O. Max Gardner, Governor, has accepted service to appear as a witness in the trial next Monday of the Gastonia strikers charged with the slaying of O. F. Aderholt, chief of police. While there was a serious question as to whether the Governor could legally be subpenaed, he issued a statement signifying he would attend the trial, as he thought it was his duty as a citizen to obey the order of the court. He said he did not wish to escape this responsibility simply because he was Governor. He was summoned for the purpose of producing a letter written him by a striker in May.

VIRGINIA INSTITUTE 4-H HAS 1000 STUDENTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKSBURG, Va.—With more than 1000 boys and girls from all sections of Virginia attending the eleventh annual 4-H short course, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute campus has taken on the appearance of a numerous-ring circus.

Latest methods in proper raising of pigs, chickens, sheep, cattle and horses; how to judge cattle and horses; how to manage a poultry farm; how to make the most effective use of power machinery on the modern farm, are taught the boys in morning classes; while the girls learn about clothes, home beautification, hygiene in order to have personal "beautification," and household engineering.

California City Pays Tribute to Gardener

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—Santa Barbara is not forgetful of those who have made of her a garden city. In Alameda Park, a bronze tablet, set in a rough weathered bowlder, erected by the Community Arts Association and Garden Club of Santa Barbara and Montecito, records appreciation of "the knowledge, taste and devoted labor of Dr. E. Boyd Doremus, in developing the parks of Santa Barbara."

Alameda Park was a bare, stony piece of ground, now it is one of the most beautiful of city reserves, because of his developing of it. The Plaza del Mar was then a salty, swampy stretch, where at first nothing would grow. But time and patience conquered even the salt, and now hundreds can enjoy it.

The planting around the Public Library was his design. A belt of tall slender eugenias, alternating with huge pittosporums, that seem to grow out of the building, and at a distance melt into the lawn. All unusual, and all setting a standard for city planting.

$20,000,000 GRAIN POOL PROPOSED BY FARM BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)

dling wheat in local country elevators, wheat pools operating on state lines, and terminal co-operative sales agencies operating at central markets.

One young woman was present. She is Miss Lucy Hennon, manager of the Ohio Equity Exchange Company of Lima, O., and was the only woman who was invited to attend.

At present approximately 40 per cent of all grain that is grown in the United States is marketed co-operatively at country elevator points, said Mr. Williams.

"The Federal Farm Board believes that one of its jobs under the agricultural marketing act is to develop and strengthen farmer-owned and farmer-controlled institutions for marketing the farmers' crops, and that it is in the province of the board to use the funds in authority provided to it for this purpose," said Mr. Legge, after the first day's session.

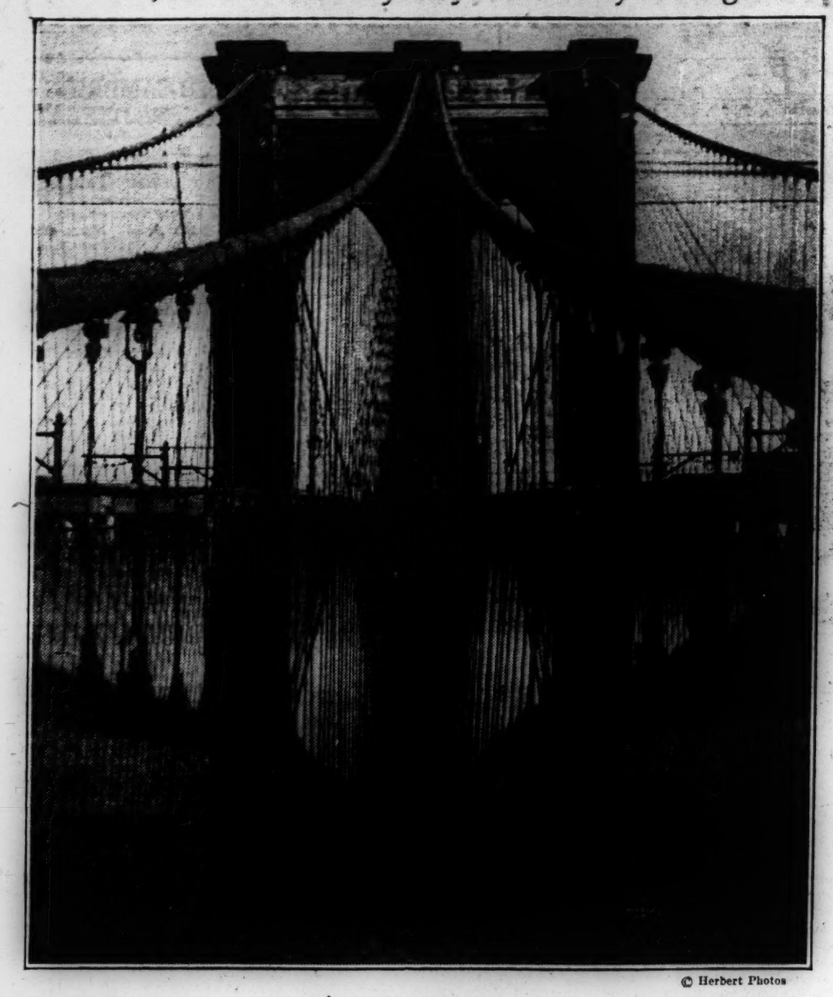
"There is a $500,000,000 revolving fund for remedial measures for agriculture. It was agreed that the plan is so large and the details of its development so many that a great deal of time will be necessary before such a corporation could in any event be placed in active operation."

The Federal Farm Board proposed that this new corporation be so organized as to be eligible for loans under the Agricultural Marketing Act and it further proposed that the new corporation be the intermediary between the board and all the grain grower associations in financial transactions.

NEW FEDERAL COMMISSIONER

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Henry Hart, United States commissioner attached to the United States Federal Court here, since 1922, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Fred A. Otis, Providence lawyer, United States Judge Ira Lloyd Letts has announced.

No, It's Not a Rainy Day on Brooklyn Bridge



© Herbert Photos

One Instinctively Reaches For an Umbrella, But There Was No Need in This Case, as No Longer Does a Photographer, Seeking Subdued Effects, Have to Wait to Catch a Certain Angle of Sun, a Westing of the Shadows That Fall in the Twilight, or the Mirrored Flashings of an April Shower, or the Glistening of Icy Streets on a Winter Day. The Modern Camera Man Settles That Problem For Himself by Inventing a Device That Allows Him All These Effects Whenever He Wishes Them. The Above Is an Excellent Sample.

Group Tours Afoot With Conductor Are Popular Vacation Plan in Russia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Russia is very far from being an accepted "tourist country." In pre-war times it attracted comparatively few travelers for pleasure, and, although travel is perfectly safe and accommodation of some sort is available even in remote corners of the country, some time will probably have to elapse before the average foreigner thinks of Russia as a likely place in which to spend a vacation.

But domestic "tourism," as organized vacation travel is called in Russia, is very definitely on the increase. Last year there were 41,000 participants in the excursions organized by the "Soviet Tourist," the main agency for organizing trips within the country. This year it is expected that the number will rise to 100,000. As a general rule, the Russian is more gregarious, more inclined to take his vacation with a group of companions, than the west European or American, and, as the travel bureau is able to offer substantial conveniences and economies to its tourists, the attraction of its excursions is understandable.

The usual Russian summer excursion consists of 25 or 30 persons, accompanied by a guide, who is trained and supplied by the travel bureau, and may last from 10 days to a month. In the 19 excursion routes which have been planned for this summer there is a maximum variety of place and character.

Most popular, probably, are the Crimean Peninsula and the Caucasus Mountain district. The three military roads which the Tsarist Government built to pacify the unruly Caucasian tribes, the Georgian, Ossetinian and Sukhum, of which the last passes through mountain and glacier vistas which fairly dwarf the Alps, are now used by numerous excursion parties.

There is an effort to give every excursion an educational character, and the guide is supposed to describe the history, geography and economic characteristics of the region through which he conducts his party. These summer excursions, which are mostly on foot, varied occasionally in the Caucasus by by horseback rides, are in keeping with the athletic interests of the younger generation of Russians, who do not mind sleeping on the floors of schools which sometimes furnish the sole shelter in the Caucasus, if they can pick their way up a glacier or see the sun rise on one of the great Caucasian peaks, Kazbek or Elbrus.

RENT AT $45,000 A GOTHAM WONDER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new record in apartment rentals has been set here with the announcement that $45,000 a year will be asked for a triplex apartment at the top of a new apartment hotel at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The highest rental now paid in New York is $36,000. It is thought by realtors here that the new Park Avenue apartment will be the most expensive in the world.

A living room, 17 by 45 feet, occupies the entire thirty-second floor, and on the floor below are a library, dining room and service rooms. The chambers and a nursery are on the thirtieth floor. Three prospective tenants are negotiating for the apartment, Benjamin Winter, president of Winter Realties, Inc., owners of the building, said. One of them, he added, was a prominent writer.

Big Wheat Merger Formed in Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—The third big grain merger to be consummated in Canada during the past year went into effect when nine prominent firms formed an organization to be known as the Federal Grains, Ltd., having assets totaling almost $10,000,000.

The new company will control more than 340 elevators, most of them located in Saskatchewan, and having a capacity of nearly 8,000,000 bushels.

The companies involved in the merger are Stewart Terminals; Consolidated Elevator Company, Federal Grain Company, International Elevator Company, Union Grain Company, Northwestern Elevator Company, McLaughlin Elevator Company, Topper Grain Company and Brooks Elevator Grain Company.

The pool intends to have 1050 country elevators operating next season, with a capacity of 35,000,000 bushels.

ALBERTA CAR-DRIVERS NOW NEED LICENSES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—A regulation came into effect on July 1 in Alberta requiring that everyone driving a motorcar in the Province procure a driver's license from the Provincial Government. Within a week after this new ruling came into operation the effect of the new legislation in helping to eliminate the number of persons operating cars while in an intoxicated condition, was shown, when an Edmonton motorist had his driver's license canceled by order of the magistrate after having been charged in court with operating a car while in a drunken condition.

Pasadena Light Rate Establishes Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASADENA, Calif.—The lowest light rates of any city in California, it is claimed, are now enjoyed by Pasadena, following reductions made in charges of the Municipal Light and Power Department by amendment of the rate ordinance.

The city's new light rate, which went into effect July 1, is 4.5 cents for the first 200 kilowatts; 4 cents for the next 300; 3.5 cents for the next 500; 3 cents for the next 1000; 2.5 cents for the next 1000; 2 cents for the next 10,000 and 1.5 cents for all over 13,000 kilowatts. Since 1911 Pasadena has had a 5-cent base rate.

Based on the department's report for May, this year, the reduction in charges amounts to $93,274.42. This saving by the city will aid payment of the increased tax resulting from the passage of the recent water bonds.

Bremen Cheered Off for Homeward Trip

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Steaming down the harbor soon after midnight, the new steamship Bremen of the North German Lloyd Line began the return half of her maiden voyage after four days in port, during which time thousands of people stormed the vessel during all the hours she was open to public inspection.

The Bremen will not officially seek a new record, although Capt. Leopold Ziegenbein expects to be off Cherbourg Thursday morning, or approximately five days out of New York.

As she steamed down the harbor her after deck was illuminated on either side by huge electric lights spelling her name, while in the stern a brilliant cluster gave the appearance of a well-lighted thoroughfare. Amidship, other lights reflected upward to illuminate the United States flag flying from her foremast.

CRATER LAKE PARK ROAD TO BE PAVED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEDFORD, Ore.—One million dollars will be spent by the United States Government in paving the rim road around Crater Lake in Crater Lake National Park, it was announced here by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, following a visit of several days at the park.

"The drive around Crater Lake," Dr. Wilbur says, "is one which cannot be excelled anywhere in the world. By paving the road it will be possible to clear it of snow earlier in the season, and in this way make it accessible to many more tourists."

POWER CORPORATION NEGOTIATES FOR SITE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Acquisition of water power rights at the last great power source in New York State outside of Niagara and the St. Lawrence River is being negotiated from the Union Bag and Paper Corporation at Hudson Falls by the Mohawk Hudson Power Corporation.

A drop of 85 feet in the river is to be developed under the plans for constructing a new dam and power station. The plant will have an installation of 75,000 horsepower, and the total investment in the development is estimated at $10,000,000.

The Silk Train, on Secret Schedule, Rushes Overland, All Hands Alert

Precious Cargo, Bustled From Fast Pacific Liner to Continental Express Which Takes Precedence Over Everything Else on the Road

FEW of those who buy silk in America are probably aware that the raw material from which it is made is rushed across an ocean and a continent at a speed greater than any other type of freight or express. It is not generally known that silk express trains have precedence over every other type of train operated on this continent.

At one time San Francisco was the terminus from which silk came to New York. Today San Francisco handles about one third, and more than half of all the silk coming to North America from China and Japan comes via Vancouver.

There is a scene of bustle at the docks as the giant Empress liners of the Canadian Pacific Ocean service are towed up to the sheds. Passengers are ready to disembark and friends are waving to them from ashore. A gangplank is raised to the ship the moment the ship is in. Those ashore wonder at the fast service and expect to see their friends come walking down. Instead of the passengers shippers come trundling down bales of silk. Bales and bales of the raw material come swinging down the gangway to be stacked into cavernous openings in steel freight cars standing alongside the dock. Car after car is filled, and as those ashore stand gazing at this fast service, from another gangplank arrive the passengers, who are at once hustled away.

No Waits

The ship arrived at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At 5 o'clock a long brown train pulls out of Vancouver, loaded with a cargo that may value anywhere from $4,000,000 to $8,000,000. The engine may be pulling 16, 20, 24 or more cars, as it steams out of the station, a silent and somewhat awesome train. A second engine hooks up in the rear of the train soon after Vancouver is left. Then 450 miles of mountain trackage is covered at an average speed of 40 miles an hour. Forty-six hours after leaving Vancouver the silk express has reached Winnipeg, 1474 miles distant.

Throughout day and night that silent string of cars without opening of any kind continues to travel at high speed. Only changes are made when the train crew reaches a divisional point and a new engine is attached. Ten such changes take place from Vancouver to New York on the Canadian Pacific's silk express. These will be cut down when the new Canadian Pacific Railway oil burning engines come into use. But all the while there is one car which swings on the end of the string, in which is seated a crew of expert silk handlers and a more imposing crew of armed guards who do not leave the train from the minute it is made up at Vancouver till it reaches New York. There is too vast a value on that train to be careless with it.

The train speeds on. It thunders through uninhabited bushland in northern Ontario. Every track is clear for it. It passes through towns and villages with a roar, for no light can be seen on it with the exception of the two pin point lights on the last car. The train reaches Toronto, another change of engines, and perhaps an unloading of bales destined for Toronto and Montreal, then on again, through heavily trafficked railroad country. At last it pulls up in New York, 80 or 82 hours after leaving Vancouver, having traveled 3245 miles. In New York vans and trucks are waiting to take the bales to their destination.

To compare the speed of these silk trains with even the fastest express trains in the Dominion is to say that the silk express takes less time to reach New York than a passenger train does to reach Toronto. It takes 83 hours by fast passenger express between Vancouver and Toronto on the C. P. R. and 95 hours by Canadian National. One silk express traveling the C. N. R. road made a record trip from Vancouver to Toronto in 61 hours last Christmas season.

In Vacuum Cars

The cars on the silk express are of special all steel construction. When the bales are all in, and the doors are locked, no air can get into the cars. They are built in what is known as the vacuum type. There are no windows of any sort.

Speed is essential in carrying the silk, both on account of its perishable nature and on account of the excessively high insurance rates on silk in transit. The Canadian Pacific's contracts call for delivery within four days of the time of the ship's arrival. That means 96 hours. The silk is laid down in New York on wired advices of destination, because it is a market commodity, just as grain, within 80 hours or better of leaving the ship. There has been only one accident on the C. P. R. lines with a silk express since the inauguration of the service in 1890. This accident was in 1927 when 10 cars rolled down a mountain embankment into the Fraser River. One car was lost, the others were recovered, and the silk was found to be practically as good as on arrival despite its bath in fresh water, bringing nearly the same price in New York as other silk.

Canadian roads are chosen because steamers save three days on the ocean voyage coming to Vancouver, take one day longer on the rail than American roads, saving in all two days. Every week the silk express leaves the western seaport. J. M.

PULASKI MONUMENT PROPOSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—A monument to Count Pulaski, Polish patriot who fought for the American Colonies in the Revolutionary War, has been proposed by a group of citizens in connection with observances in his memory to be held here on Oct. 11.

Books of Modern Europe Introduced to America Via Small Western City

Quarterly Review in Oklahoma Has Become International Clearing House

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORMAN, Okla.—Down here in the Southwest, remote from the things of the Old World, a quarterly review of foreign books has suddenly sprung up to flourish among readers in 20 nations.

Regarding it as a "substantial contribution to internationalism," the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace last year voted it $2000. Its clientele numbers nearly 3000, and as yet pays nothing.

Into this little university town wander the books of publishers of many nations, seeking the aid of this international clearing house. Readers have found it a great help with foreign books and even with foreign languages. Commendatory letters have reached 1500 within less than three years.

Published at University

Books Abroad is published at the University of Oklahoma, and edited by Dr. Roy T. House. It has an imposing list of advisory editors in American colleges and universities and at several points abroad.

The quarterly made its somewhat timid appearance in January, 1927, in the form of a 32-page pamphlet, which was mailed to a selected list of 900, including the leading libraries, colleges and modern language scholars. It was enlarged to 64 pages, then to 96, and with the July, 1929, issue to 132 pages.

The most recent issue contains reviews of 210 books in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish and Russian. Reviews are classified under the headings of philosophy, travel, biography, art, literary criticism, history, archæology, pedagogy, public questions and fiction.

In addition, there are special articles on literary criticism, a department of correspondence and numerous notes on literary happenings.

An International Enterprise

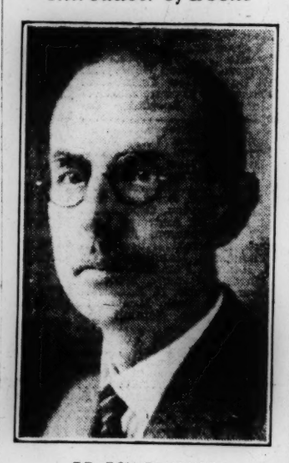
This international enterprise has grown from Dr. House's idea that there was a need for a publication which would acquaint the American public with contemporary European literature.

He sent out a circular letter to foreign publishers asking that books be submitted for review. The response was enthusiastic. One publisher in Madrid sent 71 books in the first shipment, while others sent them by the dozens.

In appreciation of the recognition brought to publishers in Belgium, the Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation recently voted Books Abroad a subvention of $500.

Following the policy laid down in the first issue, the quarterly is mailed free. Germany and France each receives more copies than does Oklahoma. A plan is now being considered to charge a nominal subscription price, and the printing of illustrations has been started, European publishers providing the cuts.

Introducer of Books



DR. ROY T. HOUSE

Only Girl Arrives in Four Centuries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COSTA MESA, Calif.—Just because she is a girl instead of a boy baby, Colleen Patterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl L. Patterson of this city, has attained genuine distinction. Colleen is the first girl born under the Patterson name in more than 400 years, so far as the family history discloses, according to the family historian in Pittsburgh. She has a brother, Eugene, two years old.

Colleen's ancestors came to this country nearly 300 years ago with the first group of Quakers to leave Holland, and settled in Pittsburgh, Pa. During the ensuing years only two boys came to the Patterson families, with never more than two in any family, and in only two generations in the past eight were there less than two boys.

So the baby girl is the only feminine first cousin in the family's history, the only sister, the only daughter, the only granddaughter, the only great-granddaughter, the only great-great-granddaughter, the only—er—ah—and so on!

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

DON OARSMEN SHOW UP WELL

Performance in Canadian Henley Regatta Is One of the Features

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.—The showing of the small band of oarsmen from the Don Rowing Club of Toronto provided one of the features of the second day's racing at the Royal Canadian Henley Regatta here on Friday, the Dons winning the final in the 140-pound junior eights and then the stern four of the eight making a successful attempt to win the 150-pound junior four. In addition, F. Kirk was second in the 140-pound singles final. Friday's program included 14 races, 12 of them finals, and mostly in the junior events.

The recently heated eight from the local club sprang one of the surprises of the day when they won the final in the 150-pound junior eights from Detroit and Wyandotte. The two American crews were considered to have the race between them, but the locals staged a strong spurt near the finish that gave them victory by half a length. Detroit had a slight lead at the mile, but in the next quarter the locals went to the front and gradually had a length advantage. Detroit spurted and cut down the margin, but St. Catharines responded when nearing the finish, which gave them a small but clear-cut margin. The time, 6m. 40s, was the best made over the course this year.

The two university crews, McGill and Toronto, met for the second time in three days in the 150-pound senior eights final, and the result of Wednesday's race for the intercollegiate championship was reversed, McGill winning by a scant half-length. The struggle was close throughout, the two shells alternating in the lead for the first mile, but McGill staged a strong spurt near the finish to draw away.

The prettiest sight of the day was the first heat of the 150-pound senior eights when Detroit, Hamilton Leanders and Wyandottes raced blade for blade the entire course and Detroit won by three feet over Leanders, with Wyandottes about the same distance back. In the other heat, West Sides of Buffalo easily defeated St. Catharines to make it an all United States final.

E. Bole of Winnipeg qualified to enter the senior singles by winning the association singles from M. Brett of this city, in a hard race. The time

Second and Maiden Fours (Final)—Won by McGill University (P. McIntyre, L. Symes, D. Hamilton and G. Craig); Brockville R. C., second; Leander R. C., Hamilton, third. Time—8m. 5s.

140-Pound Single (Final)—Won by E. Whepton, Leander R. C., Hamilton; P. Kirk, Don R. C., Toronto, second; E. Eurbank, Lachine R. C., Montreal, third. Time—8m. 36s.

150-Pound Junior Eights (Final)—Won by Don R. C., Toronto (A. Green, C. Wynne, J. McDocharty, H. Kirk, A. Barrett, A. Green, R. Jones, D. Thompson, L. Stanfield, J. O'Connor); Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, Mich., second; Leander R. C., Hamilton, third. Time—7m. 11s.

Junior Singles (Final)—Won by Gibson Shaw, Argonaut R. C., Toronto; Gerald Service, Brockville, second; H. Meacner, St. Catharines, third. Time—8m. 25 2-5s.

150-Pound Eights (Final)—Won by McGill University, Montreal (D. McIntyre, L. Miller, D. Hamilton, G. Craig, H. McCuaig, L. Gales, M. McIntyre, J. Butler, A. Mills); University of Toronto, Toronto, second. Time—7m.

Junior Eight (Final)—Won by St. Catharines R. C., St. Catharines (E. Cotton, R. Coppen, G. Warren, G. Robinson, R. Welch, A. Vanderbragge, D. Robinson, T. Bramah, D. Thom); Detroit B. C., Detroit, second; Wyandotte R. C., Wyandotte, Mich., third. Time—6m. 40s.

Junior Doubles (Final)—Won by Argonaut R. C.; Toronto (Gibson Shaw and George Shaw). Rowed over course.

150-Pound Four (Final)—Won by Don R. C., Toronto (A. Green, R. Jones, P. Thompson, L. Stanfield); Ottawa R. C., Ottawa, second; Argonaut R. C., Toronto, third. Time—Not given.

Junior Fours (Final)—Won by Brockville (Farris, McDermott, Bodford, Kelly); Lachine R. C., Montreal, second; West Side R. C., Buffalo, third.

Association Singles (Final)—Won by E. Bole, Winnipeg, Man.; M. Brett, St. Catharines, second; L. H. Welmier, Detroit B. C., third. Time—7m. 58s.

150-Pound Senior Eights (First Heat)—Won by Detroit R. C., Detroit, Mich. (Maxwell, C. Kelso, Marantette, G. Kelso, Smart, Sullivan, Carnegie, Quigley, Spicer); Leander R. C., Hamilton, second; Wyandotte R. C., Wyandotte, Mich., third. Time—6m. 44 3-5s.

Second Heat—Won by West Side R. C., Buffalo (C. Flynn, W. Missert, P. Burgerson, G. Puls, J. Puls, J. Bennett, W. Shilling, E. Fries, W. Surgot); St. Catharines R. C., St. Catharines, Ont., second. Time—6m. 55s.

Ten-Pound Senior Singles (First Heat)—Won by W. Reed, Argonaut R. C., Toronto; F. Burns, Argonaut R. C., Toronto, second; P. Kirk, Don R. C., Toronto, third. Time—8m. 24s.

Second Heat—Won by J. Reardon, Jubilee R. C., Halifax; W. Durnan, Argonaut R. C., Toronto, second. Time—8m. 17s.

Trophy for School Eights for Henley

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

A NEW challenge cup to be rowed for annually at the Henley Regatta in England has been donated by Mrs. Florence Brooks-Aten, who financed the European trip of the Browne & Nichols School eight-oared crew this summer.

The Browne & Nichols crew captured the Thames Cup at the last Henley, but the new trophy will establish a new event in the famous English rowing classic, an eight-oared race for school crews.

Under present arrangements, the outstanding schoolboy crew in this country will be sent to England annually to compete for the new trophy.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	64	38	.628
Toronto	57	48	.543
Montreal	55	49	.529
Baltimore	50	49	.505
Newark	50	52	.490
Reading	47	50	.485
Buffalo	49	55	.471
Jersey City	35	66	.347

RESULTS JULY 26

Montreal 6, Buffalo 0.
Rochester 5, Toronto 0.
Baltimore 7, Reading 5.
Reading 8, Baltimore 7.
Jersey City 3, Newark 2.

PACIFIC COAST

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	20	6	.769
Los Angeles	19	7	.731
Missions	17	9	.654
Oakland	15	9	.625
Portland	10	16	.385
Oakland	10	16	.385
Seattle	6	19	.240
Sacramento	5	20	.200

RESULTS JULY 26

Los Angeles 11, Sacramento 8.
Seattle 5, Hollywood 2.
Missions 8, Portland 4.
San Francisco 10, Oakland 7.

Two Seeded Teams Reach Final Round

Intercollegiate Doubles Champions Capture Hard Five-Set Match

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The two leading seeded teams won their way to the final round of the Eastern sectional doubles tennis championship at the Crescent Athletic Club, Friday, but the second team had the hardest sort of a five-set match to do it. Even the leaders, though confronted with a pair of little or no national reputation, required extra games in one set.

This was in sharp contrast to the semifinal in the singles, played Thursday, when Gregory S. Mangin and Dr. George King galloped through their matches to victory in straight sets. Both the singles and doubles finals will be played this afternoon, with King meeting Mangin, and the doubles, with J. Gilbert Hall and Frederic Mercur encountering Benjamin F. Gorchakoff and Arthur B. Kussman, immediately following.

Hall and Mercur had David N. Jones and Harold MacGuffin for their opponents, and scoring two breaks through service at the start, to lead at 4—0, ran out the set on their own services at 6—2. In the second set the service of Jones was working better, and a break through Mercur kept the rivals on even terms to the thirteenth game, when a break through Jones ended the set a game later. Then another pair of breaks accounted for the third set in short order, with Hall and Mercur winning by a score of 6—2, 8—6, 6—2.

The opponents of the intercollegiate champions, Edward W. Feibleman and Weller B. Evans, fought Gorchakoff and Kussman on practically even terms all the way through, only an occasional weakening on the part of Feibleman preventing a victory for the locals. Evans, the former Princeton lefthander, who showed up well at Longwood, was using his height and reach with great effect, and his service was also working well, scoring many clean aces. After all but winning the first set at 5—3, they weakened and not until the eighteenth game were they able to retrieve their slip. This told on their steadiness, and a pair of slumps by Feibleman gave the next two sets to Gorchakoff, who was playing at his very best, with his volleys balancing the play of Evans, with his cross-court angle drives. The score of these sets were 6—1, 6—4.

The fourth set was a seesaw, with Gorchakoff and Kussman slamming ahead until the score stood at 4—1 in their favor, but at this point a very effective attack on the service of Kussman reversed the balance, and the local pair ran five games in a row to tie the set score.

Again, in the final set, the Californians profited by the weakening of Feibleman, to run up a lead of 4 to 1 and 5 to 2. Once more the easterners tried to climb back into the play, but vigorous efforts by the Californians stopped the rally before it could do much damage, and a cople of double faults by Feibleman ended the struggle, in favor of the intercollegiate champions, 8—10, 6—1, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4. The summary:

EASTERN SECTIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

J. Gilbert Hall and Frederic Mercur defeated David N. Jones and Harold MacGuffin, 6—2, 8—6, 6—2.

Benjamin F. Gorchakoff and Arthur B. Kussman defeated Edward W. Feibleman and Weller B. Evans, 8—10, 6—1, 6—4, 4—5, 6—4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	57	30	.655
Pittsburgh	57	32	.640
New York	51	44	.537
St. Louis	47	45	.511
Brooklyn	41	49	.456
Boston	39	55	.415
Philadelphia	36	54	.400
Cincinnati	36	55	.396

RESULTS JULY 26

Pittsburgh 9, Boston 8.
Chicago 13, Philadelphia 10.
St. Louis 4, New York 3.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 1.

CUBS COME FROM BEHIND

CHICAGO (AP)—After allowing Philadelphia a seven-run lead in the first two innings Friday, the Cubs came back to take a hitting game by 13 to 10, and retain their one-game lead over Pittsburgh. Klein of the Phillies hit his thirty-first home run of the season with three men on base in the second inning, and Stephenson got one for Chicago. Four Phily pitchers were batted for 19 hits, five of them by Heathcote. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	5	6	0	2	0	0	x	13	18	2
Philadelphia	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	10	17	1

Batteries—Nelf, Carlson, Cvengros, Bush and Taylor; Willoughby, Elliott, McGraw, Dalley and Lerian, Davis. Winning pitcher—Carlson. Losing pitcher—McGraw. Umpires—Jorda, Hart and Rigler. Time—2h. 44m.

FINAL PIRATE RALLY WINS

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Pittsburgh defeated Boston 9 to 8 Friday in a hectic game marked by three-run rallies of both teams in the final inning. Clarke, a Pirate recruit, got in the game and hit a home run that tied the score. Grantham hit into the right-field stands with the bases full in the seventh. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	3	9	10	1
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	8	11	0

Batteries—Kremer, Swetonic, Petty and Hargrave; Brandt, Smith and Spohrer. Winning pitcher—Petty. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpires—Reardon, Moran and McLaughlin. Time—2h. 19m.

ST. LOUIS WINS FOURTH

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Cardinals scored their fourth straight victory and inflicted a fifth successive defeat on the Giants Friday by taking the first game of the series from the New Yorkers by a 4-to-3 score. Mitchell got the better of the pitching duel with Walker because of stronger support. Two Cardinal runs crossed the plate in the sixth inning to give St. Louis a tie when Lindstrom made a poor throw to first after making a good stop of Hafey's grounder. The Giants outhit the Cards, 11 to 8, getting five doubles. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	x	4	8	1
New York	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	11	1

Batteries — Mitchell and Wilson; Walker, Genewich and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Walker. Umpires—Magerkurth, Quigley and McCormick. Time—1h. 56m.

MAY'S PITCHING WINS

CINCINNATI (AP)—May's pitching gave the Reds a 4-to-1 victory over the Brooklyn Robins Friday in the opener of a series. May allowed only six well-scattered hits and struck out six. Cincinnati bunched hits off McWeeny in the third inning to score three of its four runs. A walk and a double steal, worked by Swanson and Dressen, contributed to the rally. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	x	4	8	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	0

Batteries—May and Gooch; McWeeny, A. Moore and Picinich. Losing pitcher—McWeeny. Umpires—Stark, Pfirman and Klem. Time—1h. 31m.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	56	40	.583
New Orleans	54	42	.563
Atlanta	53	45	.550
Memphis	51	49	.515
Nashville	50	48	.510
Chattanooga	41	53	.436
Little Rock	44	58	.431
Mobile	40	57	.412

RESULTS JULY 26

Mobile 9, Nashville 1.
Memphis 16, Birmingham 3.
Atlanta 7, Little Rock 6.
New Orleans-Chattanooga, postponed.

MISS WADE WINS TWO NET TITLES

Captures Junior Singles of Canada and Shares the Senior Doubles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—As a result of Friday's matches in the annual Canadian lawn tennis championships five of the final matches will be international affairs, with players from the United States opposing Canadians, while another, the veterans' singles, will be an all New York struggle, and still another, the mixed doubles, may develop into a sixth international clash on the courts. These are about the only certainties after a thrilling day's program which brought out the finalists in all but two events and determined the champions in two others, the ladies' doubles and the junior ladies' singles.

In the latter Miss Olive Wade, of this city, won with the loss of only one game in two sets, while in the doubles she paired with her sister, Mrs. O. E. Gray, to defeat a strong Ottawa combination, Mrs. H. L. Beer and Miss P. Rykert, in straight sets.

The thrilling hours of the program, however, were confined to the men's singles and doubles, and the finalists in the former, Francis X. Shields of New York, and Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr., of Montreal, tenth and first ranking players of their respective countries, will be on opposing sides in the doubles. Shields is teamed with D. S. Strachan, of Philadelphia, while Wright plays with Willard F. Crocker, of Montreal, who was defeated by Shields in the semifinals of the singles.

The Shields-Crocker match was the highlight of the day and took 3½ hours to decide, the match going five sets and necessitating 70 games. Crocker lost several chances to win the match, but in the crucial moments Shields' steadiness proved valuable. Crocker won the first set 6—4, but in the second set, although he was once within a point of set, he lost 10—12. Twice during the remainder of the match he was only a point from match and on two other occasions was only two points away from victory in the fifth set. Crocker was leading by the odd games twice in deuces, but he could not get the odd point on either occasion which would have given him victory.

Wright eliminated John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., who was the strong favorite throughout the week. Doeg won the first set, but Wright came through to win the next three and match.

Wright and Crocker provided all the excitement of the men's doubles. They came out after their singles matches against a fresh pair, Nunns and Martin, and lost the first two sets, but just when it appeared as if they were defeated they staged a remarkable rally which gave them 18 straight games and the match. The summary:

CANADIAN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—MEN'S SINGLES
Semifinal Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Willard F. Crocker, Montreal, 4—6, 12—10, 7—5, 4—6, 9—7.

Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr., Montreal, defeated John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., 5—7, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

MEN'S OPEN DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

F. X. Shields, New York, and D. S. Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated C. W. Leslie and C. W. Aikman, Montreal, 6—3, 6—0, 1—6, 6—3.

Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. and W. F. Crocker, Montreal, defeated Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, and Walter Martin, Regina, 4—6, 6—8, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0.

LADIES' OPEN DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. O. E. Gray and Miss Olive Wade, Toronto, defeated Mrs. H. L. Beer and Miss P. Rykert, Ottawa, 6—4, 6—4.

JUNIOR LADIES' SINGLES—Final Round

Miss Miss Olive Wade, Toronto, defeated Miss Betty Oaks, Toronto, 6—0, 6—1.

JUNIOR MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

A. S. Vesey, Montreal, defeated Gardner Mundy, New York, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

A. D. Noble, Newton Center, Mass., defeated Ross Wilson, Montreal, 6—2, 7—5, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES—Second Round

Miss G. Claudet and J. Paradis, Ottawa, defeated Miss M. Brock and G. Spanner, Toronto, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. H. F. Jones, Halifax, and W. L. Rennie, Toronto, defeated Mrs. H. B. W. Smith and R. Burnand, Toronto, 6—4, 11—9.

Mrs. A. F. Riese, Saginaw, Mich., and Edward Kuhn, New York, defeated Mrs. E. F. Coke, Toronto, and F. X. Shields, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round

Mrs. F. V. Woodbury, Halifax, and John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Miss G. Claudet and J. Paradis, Ottawa, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. H. L. Beer, Ottawa, and C. W. Aikman, Montreal, defeated Miss Olive Wade and Leo Hilts, Toronto, 6—8, 6—1, 7—5.

VETERANS' SINGLES—Third Round

W. L. C. Richardson, Toronto, defeated W. P. Brodie, Toronto, 6—3, 6—2.

Semifinal Round

F. C. Baggs, New York, defeated A. J. Vyssey, Montreal, 6—1, 7—5.

Dr. William Rosenblaum, New York, defeated W. L. C. Richardson, Toronto, 6—3, 6—3.

VETERANS' DOUBLES—Second Round

F. C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenblaum, New York, defeated S. C. Bourller and T. C. Hudson, Toronto, 6—0, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

F. C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenblaum defeated W. P. Brodie and M. J. Dawson, Toronto, 6—2, 6—0.

TWO MORE VICTORIES FOR ROQUE CHAMPION

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—R. E. Bovee, defending champion, won two matches in the eastern division tournament of the American Roque League Friday. He defeated W. B. Riley, Philadelphia, and Dr. B. R. Veasey, Wilmington, Del., each by the score of 32 to 6.

Bovee also captured the Van Wickle Medal from George Huot, Chicopee Falls, Mass., last year's medal winner, by taking the fifth game of a four-out-of-seven series, 32 to 7. Huot prevented Bovee from scoring a straight set victory in this exhibition affair by winning the fourth game, 32 to 18.

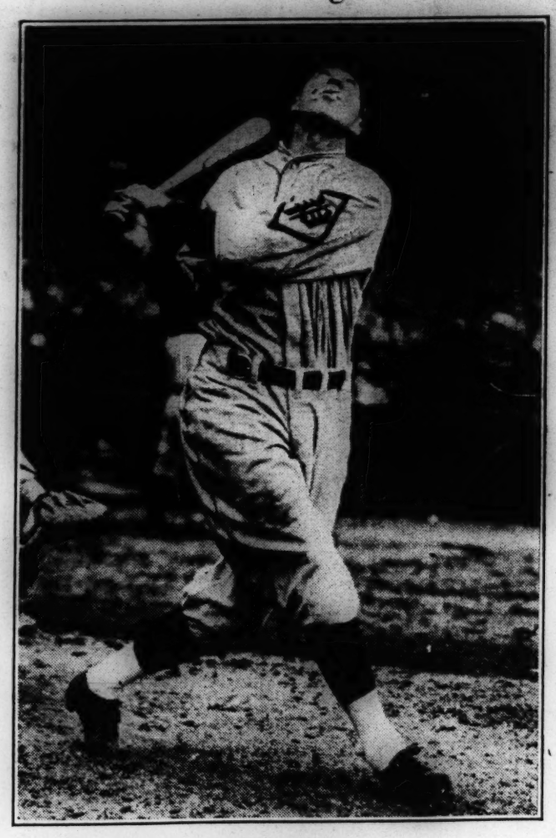
ATHLETES ARE HONORED

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Several outstanding athletes, including Richard C. Hutchinson of Owatonna, Minn., who has won five major "A's" in football, track and basketball, are among the men just named captains in the corps of cadets at the United States Military Academy. Others similarly honored include Clark N. Piper of Paris, Ill., letterman in football and track; Philip C. Wehle of Norwalk, Conn., captain of the fencing team; William A. Carter Jr. of Ruleville, Miss.; Ralph P. Swofford Jr. of Kansas City, Mo., and Robert B. Lothrop of Philadelphia, all members of the gymnastic team; Ernest E. Hotzen of Florence, Md., track and cross-country; Paul E. Rueston, Lynbrook, N. Y., golf team.

BRECKENRIDGE APPOINTED

PRINCETON, N. J.—Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, chairman of the Princeton University board of athletic control, has announced the appointment of Col. Henry Breckenridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, to the advisory sports committee, which supervises the development of fencing at the university.

Leads National League Batsmen



FRANK J. O'DOUL
Philadelphia National League Baseball Club.

O'Doul Now Leading National Batsmen

Philadelphia Outfielder Passes Floyd C. Herman of Brooklyn

NEW YORK (AP)—Frank J. O'Doul of Philadelphia has moved up to head the National League batters, displacing the former leader, Floyd C. Herman by the margin of a single percentage point. O'Doul has a batting mark of .397 in the averages, including games of last Wednesday, while Herman is hitting at a .396 clip.

Melvin T. Ott, the young Giant, wears the only double crown, heading the scorers with 88 runs and leading in runs batted in with 96. W. H. Terry, his team mate, has collected 143 hits to lead the league in that department. John H. Frederick of Brooklyn is on top in hitting doubles with 30, while Lloyd Waner of Pittsburgh has the most triples, 14.

Charles H. Klein, the Philadelphia batsman, is far ahead in the home-run race, with 29 four-base hits. His nearest rival is Ott, who has hit for the circuit 26 times.

Following the two leaders in the batting averages are these regulars: Terry, New York, .370; Klein, Philadelphia, .369; Rogers Hornsby, Chicago, .362; Harold J. Traynor, Pittsburgh, .360; Charles J. Hafey, St. Louis, .356; J. L. Waner, Pittsburgh, .354; Harvey Hendrick, Brooklyn, .348, and R. B. Bressler, Brooklyn, .344.

L. R. Wilson compiled the longest hitting streak of the year before he was stopped by A. C. Vance in the Brooklyn-Chicago game last Monday. The Cub batsman hit safely in 27 games.

Guy T. Bush of Chicago held his lead in the National League pitching staffs by adding one more victory to his list last week. He has won 13 games with but 1 defeat for an average of .929. Burleigh A. Grimes of Pittsburgh held second place, with a mark of .889, gained from 16 victories and 2 defeats. Henry W. Meine of Pittsburgh lost his nominal lead when he took his second defeat with five victories.

The Phillies increased their margin in team batting by two points last week merely by holding their aggregate average at the .309 mark. Their rivals, the Pirates and the Giants, slipped to .305 and .300. The slip cost the Giants third place on the list, as the Cubs lost less ground and remained at .302. The Giants are on top in team fielding, with .974, with the Cubs one point below them and the Reds another point back.

ARMY AND OLD OAKS WIN HERBERT GAMES

Defeat Rumson and Hunting Valley at Red Bank

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RED BANK N. J.—Two matches were played here Friday in the Herbert Memorial Trophy polo tournament with the United States Army team defeating the Rumson Country Club in one of them and the Old Oaks four winning the other from the Hunting Valley Polo Club of Cleveland, O.

The army four received a handicap of four goals in its game, but did not need to use them, out scoring Rumson on the flat. The army scored two goals in the opening chukker and from then on held the lead, confining Rumson's scoring to one goal in each of the first three chukkers, Lieut. Mark McClure, No. 1 for the army, was high individual scorer with 4 goals. The summary:

U. S. ARMY	RUMSON
No. 1—Lieut. Mark McClure	W. S. Jones
No. 2—Maj. Cortlandt Parker	Raymond Guest
No. 3—Lieut. G. C. Benson	Gerald Balding
Back—Lieut. C. N. McFarland	B. K. Gatkins

Score—United States Army 12, Rumson Country Club 3. Goals—McClure 4, Handicap 4, McFarland 2, Parker, Benson, for Army; Jones 2, Guest, for Rumson. Referee—Edwin Stewart 3d. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

With Thomas Hitchcock Jr. playing at No. 2 for Old Oaks, the four-goal handicap which Hunting Valley received was of little or no use to the team, as the famous international player fed his teammates with so many chances to shoot for goal, that Old Oaks won easily by a margin of 7 goals, the score being 14 to 7. M. G. Phipps, No. 1 for the winners, scored 11 goals, Hitchcock making 2 and Dr. R. Williams of Texas making the other one. The summary:

OLD OAKS	HUNTING VALLEY
No. 1—M. G. Phipps	Raymond Firestone
2—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	Leonard Firestone
3—Gen. Alfred Borden	Harry East
Back—Dr. R. Williams	W. H. White

Score—Old Oaks 14, Hunting Valley Polo Club 7. Goals—Phipps 11, Hitchcock 2, Williams for Old Oaks; White 2, R. Firestone for Hunting Valley. Referee—Edwin Stewart 3d. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

AMERICAN TEAM WINS DAVIS CUP DOUBLES MATCH

(Continued from Page 1)

chet's service in the first game and led at 2—0 when Allison's smashing delivery again prevailed.

The Americans began concentrating their offensive against Borotra after a few undesirable experiences with Cochet's smashing returns. The Basque was forced into many errors by low volleys that he tried to pick off his shoe tops. Borotra's service was effective in the third game, but the challengers forged into a 3—1 lead on Van Ryn's delivery.

French Lack Teamwork

The teamwork of the French showed no improvement as the American youths volleyed and smashed through two more games for a lead of 5—1. The two Frenchmen, who were victorious separately Friday, seemed unable to strike their stride in combination. Cochet's service was again broken in the fifth game.

The French staged a big rally and took four successive games to force the set to deuce. Cochet dominated the French attack, volleying brilliantly as he checked the American rush for the first time. Borotra also was steadier and the Frenchmen made five games in a row to lead 6-5.

The Americans regained command in the twelfth game, which they won to square the set at 6—6, again concentrating their attack upon Borotra. The Basque was unsteady, and Cochet, in efforts to cover extra ground, also was led into errors. The Americans led at 7—6 as they broke through Cochet's service for the third time in this set. They pulled out the set on Allison's service at 8—6. The point score:

Van Ryn-Allison
4 4 0 5 4 4 3 2 2 4 2 5 4 5—18—8
Cochet-Borotra
2 1 4 3 2 2 5 4 4 6 4 3 2 3—45—6

STROKE ANALYSIS

	A	P	N	O	DF
Allison	0	7	15	10	0
Van Ryn	0	5	4	2	0
Borotra	0	6	10	11	0
Cochet	0	8	7	8	0

The Frenchmen, their backs now to the wall, fought desperately to hold the Americans even as the third set began. It was a much closer match now and games went to 4-all on service.

The turn came in the ninth game on Borotra's service. The American youths upset the Basque with craftily executed lobs and broke through to lead at 5—4, and then scored the decisive game for the set and match on Van Ryn's service. The point score:

Van Ryn-Allison
0 4 1 4 1 4 0 4 4 4—26—6
Cochet-Borotra
4 0 4 2 4 1 4 0 1 2—22—4

STROKE ANAYLSIS

	A	P	N	O	DF
Allison	0	4	3	0	0
Van Ryn	0	7	4	3	0
Borotra	0	5	4	5	0
Cochet	0	7	4	2	0

MISS SINGER WINS TITLE

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Miss Catherine Singer of New York and Poland Spring won the Maine women's golf championship by scoring an 85 to add to her 84 of Thursday for an aggregate of 169 for the 36-hole tournament, which concluded at the Portland Country Club, Friday. Miss Dorothy Richards of Bangor, former Ohio champion, was second with 171. Miss Helen Payson of Portland, the defending champion, was third with 173, one stroke ahead of Mrs. Florence Burrowes of New York and Portland.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	63	33	.656
St. Paul	60	39	.606
Minneapolis	56	41	.577
Indianapolis	48	49	.495
Louisville	44	51	.463
Columbus	44	54	.449
Milwaukee	36	60	.375
Toledo	35	59	.372

RESULTS JULY 26

Kansas City 9, Louisville 4.
St. Paul 6, Columbus 2.
Indianapolis 12, Milwaukee 8.
Minneapolis 19, Toledo 10.

CENTRAL ALLOY STEEL

Central Alloy Steel in the first half year showed net profit of $3,324,277, equal to $2.29 a common share, compared with $2,240,358, or $1.46 a share in the first half of 1928. Net for the June 30 quarter was $1,892,934, or $1.32 a share, compared with $1,265,230, or $4c in the similar period of 1928.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE PLAYERS DEFEATED

Longwood Scores First Win Over Tennis Tourists

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—By the close score of 5 matches to 4, the combined Oxford-Cambridge tennis team on tour of the United States met with its first defeat in this country when the players representing the Longwood Cricket Club defeated them on the grass courts here Friday afternoon.

The stars of the round-robin doubles matches were Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr., both of Wabun, who were the only undefeated pair in all three matches. They defeated in turn E. R. Avory and E. O. Mather at 6—3, 8—6; Paul B. de Ricou and R. R. T. Young at 6—3, 6—1; H. G. N. Cooper and N. C. Farquharson at 10—8, 6—4. The last-named match was the deciding match of the colorful international meeting.

The best of the internationals were Cooper and Farquharson, who won two of their three matches, defeating George E. Abbott and Walter W. Weld at 6—3, 6—2, and then Richard Harte and Dr. G. C. Caner at 9—11, 8—6, 7—5, before meeting Hill and Johnson. The summary:

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE TENNIS TEAM VS. LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB
Round-Robin Series
First Round

H. G. N. Cooper and N. C. Farquharson, Oxford-Cambridge, defeated George E. Abbott and Walter W. Weld, Longwood Cricket Club, 6—3, 6—2.

Richard Harte and Dr. G. Colker Caner, Longwood Cricket Club, defeated Paul B. de Ricou and E. M. Buzzard, Oxford-Cambridge, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr., Longwood Cricket Club, defeated E. O. Mather and E. R. Avory, Oxford-Cambridge, 6—3, 8—6.

Second Round

H. G. N. Copper and N. C. Farquharson, Oxford-Cambridge, defeated Richard Harte and Dr. G. Colker Caner, Longwood Cricket Club, 9—11, 8—6, 7—5.

Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr., Longwood Cricket Club, defeated Paul B. de Ricou and R. R. T. Young, Oxford-Cambridge 6—3, 6—1.

George E. Abbott and Walter W. Weld, Longwood Cricket Club, defeated E. R. Avory and E. O. Mather, Oxford-Cambridge, 9—7, 3—6, 6—2.

Third Round

Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr., Longwood Cricket Club, defeated H. G. N. Cooper and N. C. Farquharson, Oxford-Cambridge, 10-8, 6—4.

E. O. Mather and E. M. Buzzard, Oxford-Cambridge, defeated George E. Abbott and Walter W. Weld, Longwood Cricket Club, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4.

E. R. Avory and R. R. T. Young, Oxford-Cambridge, defeated Richard Harte and Dr. G. Colker Caner, 9—7 (by agreement).

PICK-UPS

THAT Chicago-Philadelphia game in the National League Friday was an odd one, with the Phillies scoring seven runs in the first two innings, only to be unable to prevent the Cubs from scoring a total of 11 runs in the next two innings.

Klein, Philadelphia feature outfielder, hit his thirty-first home run against the Cubs Friday, and he now leads the home-run hitters in each league with a total of 31. Gehrig, Yankee first baseman, and leading American League home-run hitter, registered his twenty-fourth Friday. Incidentally, Klein hit a double and triple besides his home run against the Cubs.

The Giants have lost five straight games on their western tour and the Cardinals have won their last four successive games. The Giants will not have to lose many more nor the Cardinals win many more before the two teams will change places in the standing, the Giants being third in the race and the Cardinals fourth.

Two veterans, formerly major-league stars, have been given their release by the Reading club of the International League in Everett Scott and Lawton W. Witt. Scott holds the record for consecutive games played in professional baseball, and starred at shortstop with Boston and New York, while Witt featured with fine outfield play for the Athletics and Yankees.

James Middleton, Minneapolis pitcher, and Carl Boone, member of the Indianapolis club, recently substituted as umpires for George Johnson, regular umpire, who was incapacitated, and called decisions for and against their own team mates.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	69	25	.734
New York	56	33	.629
St. Louis	52	41	.559
Cleveland	47	46	.505
Detroit	46	47	.495
Washington	35	54	.393
Chicago	37	58	.389
Boston	27	65	.293

RESULTS JULY 26

Detroit 4, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 1.
New York 9, St. Louis 0.
Cleveland 4, Washington 2.

ATHLETICS KEEP LEAD

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Ehmke was in fine form Friday and held the White Sox to four hits while the Athletics scored a 3-to-1 victory in the first game of the series. Lyons ran into difficulty at the start, yielding two runs in the first inning, but settled down and allowed only one hit after the third. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	3	7	2
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0

Batteries — Ehmke and Cochrane; Lyons and Berg. Umpires—Dinneen, Ormsby and Nallin. Time—1h. 31m.

YANKEES HAVE EASY WIN

NEW YORK (AP)—With Gehrig showing the way with his twenty-fourth home run of the year and Dickey following him with two more, the Yankees had an easy victory in the first game of their series with the St. Louis Browns Friday. The final score was 9 to 0. The Yankees hit Gray for five runs in the first inning and two more in the second before he was removed. Two of the three home runs came in these innings. Wells pitched his second shutout of the season. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	5	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	x	9	11	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3

Batteries—Wells and Dickey; Gray, Stewart and Schang. Losing pitcher—Gray. Umpires—Geisel, Campbell and Owens. Time—1h. 37m.

WASHINGTON'S NEMESIS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Left-handed pitching, the Nemesis of Washington batters all season, again arose to bother them and they were defeated by Cleveland in the opening game of the series, 4 to 2. Miller held the Senators scoreless except for one fining, while the Indians sent Jones to cover in the second inning. Score

BUILDER URGES CO-OPERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

National Building Federation Head Advises Organization Instead of Wage Cuts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Reorganization in the building industry and co-operation of the Building Operatives with the Government were the chief factors in solving the rehousing and slum problems, declared Thomas Barron in his presidential address at the recent annual conference of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives at Margate.

The leaders of the new Labor Government, he said, had already inspired hope and confidence by an assurance that they would fulfil the agreement reached in 1924 after consultations between the first Labor Government, the building employers and operatives, and the merchants which had resulted in the great development that followed in the building of houses to rent.

Building employers generally, he contended, were hindered by the material manufacturers and merchants and would be well advised to combine to manufacture and market their own materials. Also the present builders' plants were often inefficient and out of date. Excessive competition continued in spite of the fact that cheaper finished products were being imported from other countries where intelligent co-operation was enjoyed. The greatest advance that could be made by British builders would be to get a new conception of the relative value of low wages plus long hours versus scientific organization, as factors in reducing the cost of production.

Mr. Barron declared that if employers would abolish their belief in excessive profits on small production and establish one or two co-operative plants, they could easily cut out the foreign competition which was causing loss to themselves and unemployment to building workers. A resolution was then unanimously adopted stating that the Government was publicly pledged to pursue a vigorous policy of housing and slum clearance and on these lines the National Federation gave it full support. The resolution declared that the first step to a successful and continuous housing program should be to gain the confidence of the municipal authorities and building industry and that the Government should state, as early as possible, its attitude toward the future of the building subsidy.

The effect of the current subsidy becoming void in September was causing a general working of overtime at present in order to obtain the subsidy, which would be followed by unemployment in the building trade.

FUMES TO BE TURNED INTO FERTILIZER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRAIL, B. C.—At a cost of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company will erect a plant which will convert the fumes from its smelter, consisting largely of sulphuric dioxide, into fertilizer to be sold to the farmers of western Canada.

The sulphur fumes are destructive of vegetation within a large area around Trail, and the company has been paying damages to Washington State farmers for injury to their fruit, vegetables and grain crops.

The operation of the fertilizer plant will cure this trouble and create a demand for 30,000 additional horsepower and lead to additional hydro-electric development in this district.

Chinese in America Need of Chinese

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—Greater opportunities and a more complete education was asked for the Chinese student in America by Julean Arnold, United States commercial attaché at Peiping, in an address before the Commonwealth Club of California here recently.

"A very important part is being played in the reconstruction of China by the Chinese students trained in America," he said. "The Chinese student needs to know how to translate his American education into action. He needs an opportunity to supplement his collegiate work with practical training in an industrial plant, a business office, on a farm, or in a professional institution. He needs to understand the significance and the methods of operation of our trade and civic organizations. The Chinese student's contacts, aside from those in the classroom or laboratory, are a most important element in his American training.

"Another agency possessing splendid potentialities in the furtherance of American-Chinese relations is the educational and industrial motion picture film. The motion picture comes nearer to being a universal language than any other agency thus far developed.

"The dignified, scholarly official, trained in the ancient classics, typified the old China. The modernly educated youth characterizes the China of today."

Flying Ferry Plies Across Puget Sound

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—An "amphibian ferry" operating hourly between Seattle and Bremerton on the opposite shore of Puget Sound is one of the agencies that is making the great areas of the State of Washington shrink to accessibility. The "boat ferry" takes an hour and fifteen minutes, while the amphibian airplane glides over in seven minutes.

As the plane takes only eight passengers and the fare is $2.50 as compared to 40 cents by the boat ferry, the trip continues to be either a luxury, a stunt or an emergency for most people. The usual way is to go by air and return by water.

While this is the only air ferry in the State, airports are going up in many cities, especially in the eastern districts, and new routes are being established.

Preserving a Treasure of Venice

A Workman, Who Is an Artist, Restoring a Capital Taken From a Column of St. Mark's, Venice. He Is Working in a Small Church in the Piazza, Now Used as a Studio for the Restoration of the Basilica.

Master Artist and Mason at Work on Arch and Pillar of St. Mark's

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Venice, Italy

THE Basilica of St. Mark, at Venice, has always needed a certain amount of careful restoration, partly because of the swampy ground on which it stands but chiefly because of defects of construction, the walls and pillars not being one solid whole but filled in with rubble. Of the earlier restorations, the most important were those undertaken by Jacopo Sansovino, between 1527 and 1570, and all through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, too, architects were employed to study the safety of the building. This may surprise those who do not know these facts, and judge, by its solid appearance, that this, one of the most beautiful buildings in the world, is also one of the most secure.

After the fall of the Campanile the Basilica was, once again, minutely examined, and it has been given to Luigi Marangoni, then and now its architect, to show that marvels in restoration can be accomplished by one who has not only great knowledge but also a great love of his work.

Marangoni found that the weakest point was at the northwest corner. Here he accordingly relaid the foundations, and strengthened the part with the column, under the ancient shrine. Only when this had been done could he turn his attention to the large cracks on the Apocalypse and Paradise mosaics. It was not possible to move these mosaics, and restorations had to be carried out by first covering the mosaics with felt, to prevent any damage, and then, after the rubbish had been scraped away in the walls behind, rebuilding the walls with cement, new bricks, and stones. This was an extraordinary accomplishment and has made the name of Marangoni famous with all those who know the difficulties of this kind of work.

While busy on this part of the building he found that the arch, on which one of the domes rests, was curved, and that the supporting pillar had to be immediately strengthened. The Government at once gave money for the work to be carried out, but the problem as to the best way to do this is a difficult one, and must be carefully studied. There are beautiful sixteenth-century mosaics which must be moved, then replaced, and the necessary scaffolding must not be too heavy for the pavement.

At the second pillar, to the left of the right nave, both columns and pillar had to be held together by metallic ropes while the bad material, inside, was scraped away, handful by handful, and replaced by cement. On the corbel, under the smaller columns, the architect found a small arch that had formed part of a niche in the Basilica of 1063, built by Doge Domenico Contarini. The capital under the corbel is being restored by one of the artist workmen who have done such great work in this Basilica. When it was moved, it was found crushed into a hundred pieces by the falling weight of the arch above.

Western Line Express Makes Rapid Strides

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Western Air Express has grown, along with aviation in general "since Lindbergh," to the point where it is never without a plane in the air on a regular scheduled flight. It started business in April, 1926, with six airplanes, three airports and 20 employees. It now operates 31 airplanes, has 15 airports and 302 employees. In 1926 it flew 1200 miles daily over a single route. Now it flies more than 7000 miles daily over five routes.

The company was established primarily as a civic enterprise to get air mail service for Los Angeles, connecting this city with the transcontinental route then operated by the post office at Salt Lake City. After a month of service it began to carry passengers as well as mail, offering the first regular daily passenger service over a scheduled route in the United States.

During 1926 Western Air Express carried 209 paying passengers. During the first half of the present year it carried 8019. Its ships make four daily trips between this city and San Francisco, with similar service to Salt Lake City. One flight daily is made in each direction between here and Kansas City and between Cheyenne, Wyo., and Pueblo, Colo. In addition, it furnishes transportation between Los Angeles and Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, 12 times daily during the summer and less frequently in winter. A week-end service is also maintained between Los Angeles and Agua Caliente, Mex.

FLOWERS TRAVEL WELL BY THIS NEW METHOD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALAMEDA, Calif.—A method for shipping small quantities of cut flowers long distances has been devised by Mrs. Ida Elliget, an Alameda flower grower. They are picked while in bud and, after being tightly wrapped in tissue paper and inserted in a pasteboard tube, are shipped by refrigerator express, where they are kept at a temperature of about 60 degrees.

Placed in water immediately upon arrival, the flowers quickly burst into bloom, and are as fresh as if they had just been plucked from the garden.

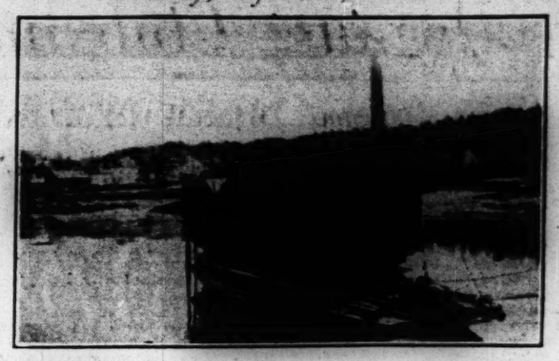
FIRST WATCHMAN'S CLASS GRADUATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Seven hundred night watchmen, members of the first class of its kind in the world, were graduated from the Los Angeles Fire College this month after learning how to cope with fire hazards in the most expert fashion.

The class was organized by Ralph J. Scott, fire chief, after discovering that many watchmen do not know the correct procedure on learning of a fire, do not know where to find the nearest alarm box, nor the number of the fire department telephone.

Cheery, My Lads, Yo Ho!



It Is Not Every Summer Cottage That Goes to Sea, and as for Log Cabins—Well, It Takes a House Mover in Boothbay Harbor, Me., to Carry Out the Idea of Acting Skipper to Such a Landlubber.

Seagoing Contractor Adept at Moving Cottages by Barge

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boothbay Harbor, Me.

ELDBRIDGE GILES, seagoing contractor, thinks no more of moving a house from one island to another along the rock-bound Maine coast than the usual building-mover thinks of transferring one across a city street. Up and down rivers, from the mainland to the off-shore islands and even across 20 miles of open sea to picturesque Monhegan have the Boothbay Harbor expert's operations extended, and it is believed here that his record of 200 buildings moved by water during the past dozen years is unequaled anywhere.

Eldbridge long ago eliminated the word "impossible" from his vocabulary. When people said it "couldn't be done" he was only "warming up." A few years ago it was desired to move the old Bath Yacht Club building, a huge ramshackle structure which stood on the banks of the Kennebec at Bath, and which housed a naval station during the early months of the war. Men accustomed to such things came, looked and reckoned it was out of the question. Eldbridge was sent for. He came, looked, and reckoned he could do it—and he did. Old-timers at "the Harbor" "cal'lated Eldbridge hed bit off more'n he could chew this time" when he proposed mounting a house on a scow and sailing with it across 20 miles of open sea to Monhegan. But Eldbridge put the house on the scow, set out one fair morning just before dawn—and was in the little rock-girt harbor of Monhegan at dark that night with the house intact. By the next night it was ashore and in habitable condition.

Seagoing Contractor Giles has had his adventures, though, in the course of moving 200 houses by sea and 253 by land. It would be passing strange had he not had. On one exciting occasion he came out of the Damariscotta River with a house, and was well on the way to Boston ere the Damariscove lifesaving crew came and towed him back into the harbor. On that morning the sky in the west had looked "breezy." The old salts on the wharf at East Boothbay had advised caution. But when Eldbridge reckons to do something it goes hard if he does not achieve it. The house was going around Ocean Point to the harbor this time, a distance of only a dozen miles or so. Eldbridge got it on his scow and set out in tow of three launches. Off the mouth of the river the looked-for "breeze" arrived in some volume. It caught the house broadside and Eldbridge's seagoing caravan commenced to make leeway. One of the launches gave up the struggle and the leeway increased.

Out past Squirrel Island sailed scow, house, launches, Eldbridge and his crew. Off the Cuckolds, a rocky point marking the outer entrance to Boothbay Harbor, another launch Seguin with the launches behind. Frantic endeavors were made to get in the lee of various islands, but without success. The house on the scow was in full charge and seemed determined never to be planted again on Maine soil. Thus far nobody had observed the seagoing contractor's plight, for it was not the tourist season and few people were about along the shores. But as darkness fell and only the open sea loomed before the strange convoy the ever-alert Damariscove coast guards marked a strange sight half a dozen miles across the water almost in the shadow of lofty Seguin. And so Eldbridge and his house, a dozen miles from their destination, were towed back to it by the powerful coast guard boat.

One of Contractor Giles' latest exploits is the moving of the log cabin as shown in the picture. He did this during the spring and he believes it to be the only log cabin ever moved by water. He took it from Boothbay Harbor around Ocean Point and up to the head of tide-water on Linekin Neck, after which he nonchalantly conveyed it up a long hill to the highway. Not a timber of it was out of plumb, for Eldbridge "reckons" that if a house will stand up at all he can move it without damage. And his amazing record rather proves that he can.

M. T. G.

AUSTRALIA TOLD NATION'S PRIME NEED IS THRIFT

Stanley M. Bruce Demands Lower Production Costs and More Co-operation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—The economic situation in Australia at present was exhaustively dealt with by the Prime Minister, Stanley M. Bruce, in an address to a conference of the premiers of the six states at Canberra.

Australia's position, said Mr. Bruce, demanded the frankest exchange of views, uninfluenced by political considerations. The commonwealth in the past had been accustomed to periods of temporary depression, due chiefly to adverse seasons for its primary products, but these had been only brief reverses which had disappeared with the return of the normal seasons.

"The solution of the financial difficulties of Australia," continued Mr. Bruce, "lies in increasing the prosperity of the people and augmenting the avenues of employment so as to absorb our present population and to provide an opportunity for its progressive expansion. In recent years we have attempted to do this by the free use of borrowed money, and since 1920 about £300,000,000 of borrowed money has been spent upon capital works. This has resulted in increased production to the extent of £94,000,000 since 1920, but unfortunately production has not been on an economic basis.

"The basic cause of all the economic troubles of Australia is the high cost of production. Wages have been increased, standards of living have been raised, and hours have been shortened. All these factors should have contributed materially to assist Australia's competition with the products of other countries, but this has not happened.

"The best service that governments can render is to face the fact that we are living beyond income. In the next federal financial statement it will be made clear that we recognize this, and we will endeavor to give a lead to the people."

COOPER CHARACTER IS CAST IN BRONZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A bronze statue of Maj. Nicholas Stoner, held to have been the original "Leatherstocking" in the historical novels of James Fenimore Cooper, will be dedicated Aug. 21 on a hill overlooking Caroga Lake, where Major Stoner passed 40 years. The statue, authorized by the Fulton County Board of Supervisors, is the work of Joseph Pollia, sculptor. A base of natural field stones upholds the bronze figure.

Jefferson 1806 Letter to Indians Showed Way to Peace and Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OCEAN PARK, Calif.—In the light of recent developments in the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs relating to the responsibility of the United States toward its Indian wards on reservation lands, a letter from Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, to certain Indian chiefs contains advice which many Indian sympathizers and benefactors claim is as generally applicable today as it was the day it was written.

The letter, which is dated April 11, 1806, came into the hands of its owner, Mrs. D. A. McCartney of this city, through one of the pioneers in Indian relief. It reads, in part, as follows:

What Peace Will Do

"My friends and children, chiefs of the Osages, Missouris, Kansas, Ottoes, Jouays, Sious, Pottowatomies, Saxes and Foxes:

"Your visit to us at this place has given me great pleasure and I am very thankful for your having taken the trouble of so long a journey for this purpose. But I hope it will turn out as useful to your own people as to us. . . .

"My children, you have had opportunity of seeing many things among us. You have seen how by living in peace, cultivating the earth, and practicing the useful arts, we who were once but a few travellers, landing on this island, are now a great people and growing daily greater. You, too, possess good lands and an abundance of it. By cultivating that and living in peace you may become as we are.

"You have seen here some of the Cherokees and Chicasaws, who are just now beginning to follow our advice to raise food in plenty from the earth, to make their own clothes, to learn the useful arts, and to live in peace. Instead of lessening in numbers as they did while following war and hunting, they now begin to increase, to live in ease, peace and plenty.

"It will give me great pleasure to see all the other nations of Red Men following their example, and advancing in knowledge, prosperity and happiness. We shall do everything in our power, my children, to encourage and aid them in this. We cannot do it at once, and to all, because there are many nations, but will proceed as fast as possible in furnishing what is most useful.

Message to the Tribes

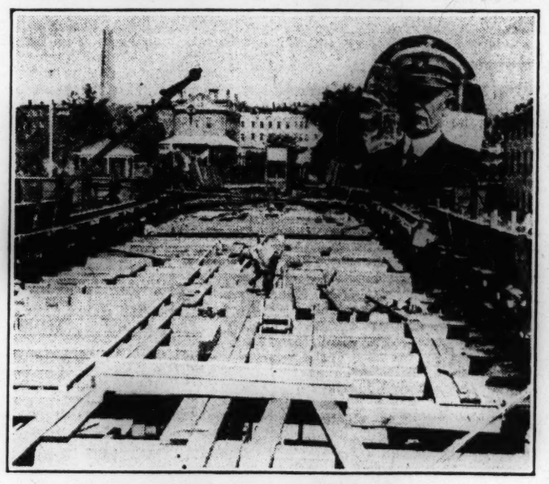
"This is the advice, my children, which I wish you to carry to your nations. Tell them that their father here receives them all into his bosom as his children; that he wishes to live always in peace and friendship with them, doing to them all the good in his power; that above all things, he wishes to see them live in peace with one another, that their wives and children may be safe in their houses; that they may have leisure to provide food in plenty from the earth, and to make clothing for themselves, that they may raise children and become strong and happy.

"Tell them how many days' journey you have traveled among your white brethren, from St. Louis to this place (Washington), from this place to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and back again, that everywhere they received you as brothers and have shown to you a sincere friendship.

"Tell your chiefs, your warriors, your women and children, that they will find in me an affectionate father, desirous to maintain peace and friendship among all his children, and like every good father unwilling to see quarreling and wrangling and fighting among his children; that we will endeavor to put out trade with them on a fair and just footing, and so prevent their being cheated and imposed on by bad men.

"May the Great Spirit take you, my children, by the hand. . . . I give you my words in writing that you may have them read to your people, preserve them in your towns, refresh your memories with them from time to time, so that the remembrance of them may never be lost, but may be handed down to your children."

Restoration of 'Old Ironsides' to Former Glory Nearly Complete



LAYING THE DECK OF "OLD IRONSIDES"
Inset—Lieut. John A. Lord, Superintendent of Restoration.

After years of nation-wide search for suitable materials, and many months of arduous work, the restoration of Old Ironsides to some of its former maritime glory is now well advanced, according to Lieut. John A. Lord, U. S. N., superintendent of restoration.

At the Charlestown Navy Yard, where for two years has waged the struggle to save the gallant ship from decay and disintegration, it is evident that Lieutenant Lord is pleased with the progress already accomplished.

"The crucial part of our work is now done," Lieutenant Lord told the Monitor representative recently. "We have solved the difficult problem of drydocking, dismantling and rebuilding the hull and decks of Old Ironsides, without having her literally fall to pieces. Rehabilitation of the Constitution is probably the most complete project of the kind ever carried out. When the work is finished only 15 per cent of the material in the ship will be that of the original craft launched at Boston in 1797. In England the Victory was restored from five feet below the waterline up, but the difference in the two jobs is evidenced by the fact that while Old Ironsides will probably pay a visit to the Victory, the English ship will not be able to return the compliment."

Today Old Ironsides, high and dry in the same dock where she was overhauled in 1833, is almost three-quarters restored. Several lower decks and the gun deck have been installed, and beams laid for the top or spar deck. Her sides are already "planked," as far up as the gun deck, with the same heavy white oak timbers whose staunchness against shells earned for the frigate the nickname Old Ironsides. Work of caulking the hull is about half done, so that when the cutwater or beak is fitted to the bow, the Constitution will be just as seaworthy as ever.

"We've taken the 'hog' out of her, too," Lieutenant Lord resumed. He referred to the sagging of the bow and stern due to insufficient internal strength. "We have restored her wonderfully graceful lines. I think she will retain her lightness and beauty for at least another century. Nothing but lack of funds can permanently stop us now. We have workmen, materials and a wonderful start; all we ask is the continuing support of the public."

Lieutenant Lord says that about $200,000 is still needed to complete the project, and urges patriotic Americans to continue their contributions to "Save Old Ironsides," so that when she is again sea-worthy and starts on her world cruise she will fitly reproduce the glory that once was hers.

HONOR WHITE MEN AT INDIAN DANCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BANFF, Alta.—The ancient sun dance ceremony held recently by the Stony Indians on the Morley Reserve near Banff was dedicated to the great white chief, King George. At this ceremonial tribal dance the braves of the Stonys offered thanks for the recovery of the King. Only two invitations to white men to attend the sun dance were issued by the Indians. Those thus honored were James Brewster, mayor of Banff, and Thomas Wilson, discoverer of Lake Louise.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

W. E. Elliott, Chicago, Ill.
Miss L. Condon, Baltimore, Md.
Miss L. Swearer, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. A. E. McDonald, Toledo, O.
Annabelle McDonald, Toledo, O.
Maxine McDonald, Toledo, O.
N. E. McDonald, Toledo, O.
Paul J. Tougas, Edmonton, Can.
Emma R. Morgan, Baltimore, Md.
Thusnelda T. Tope, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Alice Pritchard, Flint, Mich.
John M. White, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Mary White, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. J. F. Hibbard, Kansas City, Mo.
J. R. Pritchard, Flint, Mich.
Anna M. Egenhoff, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Elise Perkins, Minneapolis, Minn.
Jean Perkins, Minneapolis, Minn.
G. W. Warren, Summit, N. J.
George N. Douglas, Kansas City, Mo.
Sadie C. Douglas, Kansas City, Mo.
Robert F. Brunton, New York, N. Y.
Charles C. Hashow, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Jeanie Paterson, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. Annie S. Boyden, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Gertrude H. Cummings, Houston, Tex.
Oscar L. Carson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Esther C. Carson, Chicago, Ill.
H. Gunneson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Olivia Carson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Charlotte G. Day, San Leandro, Calif.
Clark B. Day, San Leandro, Calif.
Mrs. Rhes Peyton, Benton, Ill.
Mrs. Emma C. Taylor, Paducah, Ky.
Mrs. Mildred B. Heil, Paducah, Ky.
Miss Viola Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Grace K. Williams, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Alice M. Williams, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Rhea C. Sacks, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ada W. Hanan, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Edna F. Graham, Everett, Mass.
Mrs. Lucy T. Stanley, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Lena F. Stedman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Hal E. Hall, Birmingham, Ala.
Mrs. Robert M. Decker, Greenwood, Mass.
Miriam MacMurray, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Estelle McCandlish, Jackson, Miss.
Clarence Young, Mahanoy City, Pa.
Warren J. Davies, Mahanoy City, Pa.
Mrs. Allice C. Baker, Ogden, Utah.
M. W. Kahn, Chicago, Ill.
Doris Field Kahn, Chicago, Ill.
R. Fellchenfeld, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Julia Sachsen, Chicago, Ill.
H. H. Schell, West Orange, N. J.

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COMMERCIAL ALTITUDE RECORD THOUGHT MADE

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Waldo Waterman, test pilot at Metropolitan Airport here, took his commercial plane up to an estimated height of 20,000 feet in his attempt to break the American altitude record of 16,732 feet.

Mr. Waterman's plane was equipped with three motors, the center power plant being of 500 horsepower and each side motor of 150 horsepower. A sealed barograph will be sent to Washington for calibration by the Government Bureau of Standards to ascertain the exact height reached.

MOUNTAIN GOATS FOR ZOOS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BANFF, Alta.—From the mountains surrounding Banff, 27 wild Rocky Mountain goats will be shipped to California and to the Zoological Gardens in London, Eng. Although mountain sheep are seen frequently by motor tourists in Rocky Mountain Park, the mountain goats are seldom seen, as they frequent the timberline and inaccessible parts of the mountains.

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Home Building | Equipment | Gardening

Many Effects Gained by Choice of Lighting Fixtures

LIGHT plays such an important rôle in making the interior of the home beautiful that this part of building deserves careful attention. Not only the diffusion and concentration of light, but the form of the fixtures as decorative units offers opportunities to achieve satisfactory and beautiful results.

The approach to a rural home, set back in gardens, may be made hospitable by the quaint welcome of an old ship's lantern, wired for electricity and suspended under an arch or supported by a post bracket beside the entrance. Often a tree is conveniently located so that the lantern may hang from a limb.

Illumination at the door of both rural and city homes should be adequate without glare. This may be attained by indirect overhead lighting, or by the use of a lantern equipped with antique amber glass. An architectural feature may be combined with utility by placing beside the door a wall bracket lantern of wrought metal in the Spanish or Italian style.

Lanterns Desirable for Halls

A subdued illumination in the hall is most acceptable to those coming in out of the dark. Wall brackets and floor candelabra with decorated parchment shades are sufficient in the average hall. In large halls, a lantern hanging in the stair-well casts down light without being in direct line of vision from the entrance door. Ceiling lights are unnecessary in a small hall. If two or three wall brackets and floor lamps are provided.

The living room offers many possibilities. Here again a small room with low ceiling may best be lighted with wall fixtures and standards. It is unnecessary to flood the whole upper portion of the room with light. A more restful effect comes from providing strong illumination only where it is needed for reading, et cetera, and leaving the rest of the room to reflected light. Table lamps, floor lamps, and wall brackets meet the requirements in a small room.

When the ceiling is high and the room large, overhead illumination is pleasant and necessary. Chandeliers in Flemish or Old English style set off such a room. Or the architecture may demand wrought iron and brass in the Spanish or Italian style, with long hanging chain fixtures and a circle of candles set on a ring. Suspended glass bowls provide satisfactory illumination, but are less distinctive as decorative units than the many armed chandelier or delicately wrought Spanish fixture.

Avoid Glare in Dining Room

Dining rooms vary widely and require individual analysis. A refined French apartment may be treated in crystal, with a central chandelier and wall brackets to match. Oak paneled walls lend themselves to dull Old English bronze. The main illumination should fall upon the table, and the wall lights should not glare into the eyes of guests. A small dining room or breakfast room is often best lighted with a single suspended shade above the table. The shade should come low enough so that the direct light is below eye level.

The library is primarily a retreat, a place of quiet thought and meditation. This atmosphere should be considered in the lighting. Shaded floor lamps provide reading light over the easy chairs. When more general illumination is desired, shaded candelabra on the mantle, and ceiling fixtures that provide a diffused light are satisfactory. Indirect lighting in the cove of the ceiling provides a soft overhead illumination. If fixtures are used, exposed bulbs are to be avoided unless the ceiling is quite high. Silk or parchment shades

with diffusers, or suspended glass bowls, are alternatives to chandeliers.

The average bedroom is adequately lighted by wall brackets and floor lamps. When a ceiling fixture is used, a design that keeps close to the ceiling is preferable unless the ceiling is unusually high.

Lights Should Be Unobtrusive

Choosing lighting fixtures calls for the exercise of care and discrimination. Like jewelry, they should never be garish or obtrusive. Properly selected, they give the finishing touch to the architecture of a room. The ideal way is to have fixtures specially designed for each important location. When this is impossible, the selection may be made with the room in mind. Size and design are the important elements. A fixture never dominating, but adequately completing a room is the ideal.

The architecture should be considered. A beamed ceiling with plastered walls calls for sturdy fixtures, but they need not be massive. Wrought iron or cast bronze may be used. A refined Colonial hall requires polished silver and clear glass shades, which may be frosted where the light occurs to lessen glare. The morning room or sun porch calls for less formal treatment, with shades and tassels, in fabric to suit the color scheme. Children's play rooms offer a chance for quaint and amusing fixtures.

As a rule, natural metal finishes are preferable to gaudy polychrome effects. Aged brass, pewter, antique French lacquered gilt, and polished steel are standard finishes. Wrought brass flowers and leaves may be treated in color. Brackets with painted wood backplates are suitable for bedrooms, and the painted design may be harmonized with the hangings. Color may be introduced by the use of red tassels on chandeliers, silk shades on lamps and brackets, and decorated parchment shades. The twofold service of beauty and light makes the carefully selected lighting fixture an essential element in home enjoyment.

R. S.

Native in Wenatchee Mountains

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Yakima, Wash.

THANKS to the zeal of plant collectors, nature's choicest flowers, even when rare or of limited distribution, are sought out and brought to gardens for the enjoyment of flower lovers. It thus comes that the rare Lewisia Tweedyi, native nowhere but in the Wenatchee Mountains of central Washington, is grown in England and highly prized there as a rock plant.

Of the lewisias this species is the most beautiful. From the rosettes of fleshy, expanded leaves rise on stems of three inches or so large flowers of blended apricot, salmon and cream. The plant is second cousin to the bitter root or rock rose, Lewisia rediviva, which is widely distributed in the Rocky Mountains and the Cascades as well.

That plant with its satiny pink flowers, well known to residents of the West, was first collected in Lolo Canyon in the Bitter Root Mountains in 1806 by Meriwether Lewis of the Lewis and Clark expedition. The original specimen is carefully treasured in the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. The plant was named for the famous explorer and since then other lewisias, including Tweedyi, have been discovered in the West and named.

Both these lewisias grow in the Wenatchee Mountains, but occupy different exposures, for their soil requirements are decidedly unlike. This is clearly shown on a lofty mountain near Liberty in these mountains. On the high ridge which runs east and west and comes to a jagged edge at the top Lewisia Rediviva occupies the sunny slope for a strip along the summit several rods to 100 feet or more wide where a thin layer of crude soil and rubble rests on solid rock. On the precipitous north slope in good soil lightened with leafmold from coniferous trees is found Lewisia Tweedyi. Neither one ventures into the territory of the other, although both are found all the way to the summit.

Ewing Galloway

A Row of Backyard Gardens Behind Old Houses in Greenwich Village, New York City. In This Quaint Residence District Are Many Old Houses Made Over, and Many a Low Doorway or Small Hidden Court Gives Glimpse of an Unexpectedly Quiet Garden Spot.

Garden Clubs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Fort Worth, Tex.

THE Texas Federation of Garden Clubs has been organized only a few months, yet it is actively engaged in carrying out a comprehensive program. Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs of Dallas, who became the first president of the federation, and women from other sections of Texas who are interested in this State's natural beauty and in further beautification, met in Dallas last November and formed the organization.

The first state convention was held in Austin in April with the Violet Crown Garden Club of that city as hostess. Mrs. Clara Driscoll Sevier, the woman who saved the Alamo for Texas, is president of this club. The bluebonnets were at the height of their blooming season when the meeting was held.

The major aim of the Texas Federation of Garden Clubs is fourfold: The encouragement of the small home garden, the stimulation of civic beautification, the improvement and beautification of highways, and the conservation of natural beauty.

* * *

Plant testing—that is, what will do well in the different climatic and soil areas of the State—is being done in connection with the home gardens. The federation stands behind the development of the Texas Botanical Gardens at Austin, a part of the University of Texas, for which a supporting society is now planned. There are various test gardens in different parts of the State. Dallas now has two under way—a municipal rose garden and an iris garden, donated by a business enterprise. Both are being sponsored by the Dallas Garden Club.

Tyler, Tex., is known as a rose-growing center. Seventy-five carloads of rose plants, numbering 25,000 roses to the car, were shipped from Tyler during the present season to various parts of the United States.

Many private gardeners are interested in test gardens. Mrs. Ireland Hampton of Fort Worth, a district chairman of the American Rose Society, has more than 600 varieties of roses in her home gardens. She is a popular exhibitor at southwestern flower shows, and has won many prizes with her favorites.

Jay F. Wills of Fort Worth has a large investment in dahlias. From several hundred varieties he has selected 25 or 30 which have proved highly adaptable to Texas. The best show type dahlias have been developed from a variety discovered near Jaurez, Mexico, just across the border from El Paso.

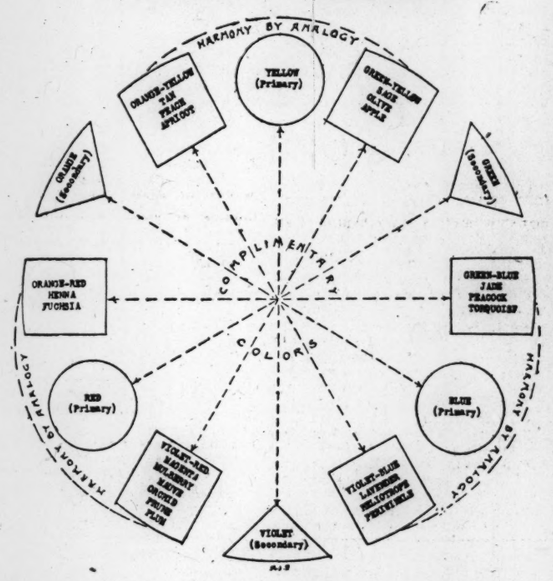
* * *

In Dallas Mrs. W. R. Hughes has an experimental wild flower garden which ranks high in variety and rarity of plant life. Mrs. Hughes is an enthusiastic collector. In order to acquire those plants which are now well established in her garden, she has traveled far and wide. Numerous localities in the Southwest have yielded treasures that contribute to the beauty, usefulness and value of her home grounds.

Vast experiments are being conducted in bulb culture in East Texas. Tons of good American bulbs are being grown of varieties formerly exported. Since the law forbids the importation of many foreign bulbs, this work looms in increasing importance. A strip of land several miles wide and 30 to 40 miles long about Black Bayou in East Texas, near Marshall, has been found a perfect habitat of bulbs. The land is full of all kinds of native bulbous growth, which springs up wild every year. Plans to test all types of bulbs in this soil—many having already been successfully tried—are under way.

Civic beautification is being stimulated by the work of the garden clubs in many Texas cities. Garden contests with prizes are being held over the State. In Austin and Houston garden clubs have been organized in the schools. Sixty thousand shrubs were distributed through the schools in Houston last year. School garden clubs in Austin do home planting and study conservation.

Tasteful Color Combinations in Bathroom Equipment



THE vogue for color! It is the subject of innumerable advertisements and articles. In the web of the spectrum will be found automobiles, typewriters, fountain pens, shoes, pianos, men's dress suits, radio sets, saucepans, and other kitchen utensils, and bathroom and kitchen hardware of every description. In fact, inquiries among merchants of kitchen and bathroom fixtures, toweling, drapes, linens, and toilet notions, has elicited the fact that so marked is the trend toward color that there has been a considerable falling off in the sale of white goods.

While the opportunity for beautiful effects and colorful combinations is abundant, the danger of inharmonious combinations is also apparent. The color decoration of a bathroom or a kitchen is an important matter, and one does not wish to leave it entirely to the advice of the plumber, the contractor, or the merchant, when buying equipment and arranging the details for redecoration.

To assist the prospective purchaser of bathroom and kitchen colored equipment, in the best practical way, the writer has prepared the accompanying chart which shows, first, the various shades in which bathroom and kitchen fittings are being made; and second, the method by which contrasting or like colors may be combined for different features. The colors on the chart that are opposite each other, and are connected by the straight arrowed lines, are those which may be used for contrasting effects. Those grouped by the curved broken line are harmonized by analogy. These latter combinations are not so satisfactory for bathrooms and kitchens.

To further assist the home builder in perfect harmonizing of color schemes, another chart is shown here which indicates the possibilities for the complete ensemble. This chart has been worked out by skilled artists and color authorities, and it is being used by the leading plumbing-supply dealers in the country.

Some persons experience difficulty in visualizing color combinations, and it may interest such to learn that in some of the larger American cities, such as New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and other large metropolitan centers, there have been established architects' exhibitions, where may be found rooms of all kinds fitted up and completely furnished with modern furniture, equipment and fittings. These exhibits include the new colored bathroom and kitchen ware, with suitable complementary decorations for walls, floors, ceilings, drapes and linens. These exhibits are open to the public, and are for exhibition purposes only. No sales are made here, nor are visitors importuned to buy or place orders.

Many people are under the impression that the new colored equipment is quite expensive. This is not the case. It is a trifle more expensive than the ordinary white porcelain-finish furnishings, but the present tendency is toward a reduction in price.

The information shown in the accompanying charts does not, of course, exhaust all the color combinations possible. It does, however, indicate those contrasts which are safe, and which display evidence of artistic taste.

A. J. P.

FIXTURES	WALLS	FLOOR	WOODWORK	DRAPING	LINENS
FAWN	IVORY	DARK GREEN	ORCHID	WHITE & ORCHID	WHITE & ORCHID
LIGHT BLUE	LIGHT BUFF	DARK BLUE	PALE ORANGE	CREAM & BLUE	WHITE & ORANGE
CANARY YELLOW	ORCHID	DARK GREEN	LIGHT GREEN	CREAM & GREEN	CREAM & ORCHID
SEA GREEN	SHELL PINK	DARK GREEN	DARK GREEN	WHITE & PINK	WHITE & PINK
ORCHID	PALE GREEN	DEEP PURPLE	ORCHID	WHITE & GREEN	WHITE & GREEN
PEARL GRAY	ORCHID	BLACK	IVORY	CREAM & ORCHID	CREAM & ORCHID
IVORY	WHITE	BLACK	PALE ORANGE	WHITE & ORANGE	WHITE & ORANGE
SHELL PINK	SEA GREEN	DARK GREEN	ORCHID	WHITE & GREEN	WHITE & GREEN
ROSE	SHELL PINK	BLACK	PALE GREEN	PINK & WHITE	PINK & WHITE
BLACK	WHITE	BLACK & WHITE	IVORY	WHITE & YELLOW	WHITE & YELLOW
WHITE	LIGHT BLUE	DARK BLUE	LIGHT BUFF	BUFF & BLUE	BLUE & WHITE
WHITE	ORCHID	DEEP PURPLE	SEA GREEN	WHITE & GREEN	WHITE & ORCHID
WHITE	SEA GREEN	BLACK	DARK GREEN	WHITE & ORCHID	WHITE & ORCHID
WHITE	FAWN	BROWN & WHITE	IVORY	CREAM & PURPLE	WHITE & ORCHID

A Flowering Climber

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Yakima, Wash.

TO GIVE that cool shade and delightful fragrance so desirable in summer about homes, the climbing honeysuckle with its general adaptability and hardiness may be strongly recommended. Coming into bloom in late spring, it will continue through the summer months, giving a wealth of bloom and foliage on the trellises which must be provided as it possesses no other means of grasping a support than twining. Several species are in cultivation and they differ somewhat.

Hall's honeysuckle, Lonicera Japonica Halleana, is the one most frequently planted and perhaps the most desirable. This climber remains green far into the winter and in mild climates may be in fair shape in spring. Its general foliage effect is light green.

Like other climbing honeysuckles, it confines itself to the trellis provided, except perhaps at the base. There vines are inclined to run along the ground and take root, hence such shoots must be pruned away occasionally. If a shrub is close by, shoots will reach out and clamber over it. This climber is charmingly placed at corners of squatty houses, and, if trained to a pillar form, serves the useful purpose of making the house appear higher. Its trait of clothing itself with foliage all the way to the ground commends it for such use. Also, planted two feet apart, it makes acceptable screens for porches where shade or privacy is wanted.

The flowers have the peculiar habit of coming out white and soon turning yellow. They are in pairs in the axils of the leaves, and as the leaves are opposite this brings four flowers together. The flowers are two-lipped, the lower lip being narrow, while the upper is four-toothed. The berries are black.

Somewhat similar to Hall's honeysuckle is Lonicera Periclymenum, known as woodbine. The general foliage effect of this is darker green. The flowers are of the same shape, but instead of being in the axils of the leaves are in terminal clusters at the ends of the branches. They are white inside and carmine or purplish outside and soon turn yellow. This climber drops its leaves without delay in the fall, thus bringing small red berries clearly into view.

The trumpet honeysuckle, Lonicera sempervirens, is a neat climber with glaucous foliage and orange-scarlet flowers which are borne in terminal spikes made of several six-flowered whorls. The upper leaves show the peculiar trait of uniting about the stem.

Set-In Shower

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago

A shower bath in a water-tight compartment that can be set into the home as a separate unit was recently put on exhibition here. A space as small as 3 square feet can be utilized by the "set-in" shower.

The full-length panels of this shower are constructed of enameled steel, and are set on a molded receptor base composed of cement and marble chips. A galvanized iron flange is embedded to the depth of 12 inches in this receptor, and over it the wall fits securely, making leakage impossible. The one-piece floor construction eliminates the necessity for special drain fittings. Glass doors or rubberized curtains are provided to keep the water within the compartment. Where curtains are used, a base with an extended receptor provides a double safeguard against careless bathers.

This shower provides the owner of an old-fashioned house with a way to bring his bathing facilities up-to-date.

A Danish Garden at Holte

ON a sloping hill at Holte, some 10 miles from Copenhagen, lies a Danish garden, separated from the road by some shrubberies. A good sized rosary is protected from the road by a hedge, a pergola and a raised bed with a rockery in front, studded with rare alpine plants collected from many quarters. Between the rosary and the orchard is a walk with a tall, trimmed hedge of Thuja, and another walk, with tall hazel on the inner side, runs along the west side and helps to protect the orchard.

The house, which is white and covered with tarred "espalier" for the benefit of climbing roses and neatly trained fruit trees, has a large pergola platform in front of the dining room which opens out upon it. From here there is a charming view over a neighboring lake and gardens and forest. Broad steps lead down to a terrace, with more roses, and a large sloping lawn, round which runs a narrow bed in which is planted a choice collection of Chinese and Japanese peonies.

Below the lawn the ground was filled up with numerous loads of peat, and some loads of old cow manure for a rhododendron shrubbery, beyond which a stone wall, with balustrade, was built so as to form a definite boundary. The walks on either side of the lawn being somewhat steep, have steps of rough natural stone set in cement which give a delightfully picturesque effect.

In the southeastern corner a great cavity was turned into an enticing rockery, with walks and seats. Five huge fir trees were brought from a long distance, and although people laughed at the attempt to transplant such big trees, they nevertheless grew splendidly. Among other things a big sod with that sweet scented little herb, Linnæa borealis, was procured from Sweden, but although it was planted under pine trees, the plants only lingered some two or three years, the only thing planted that did not flourish. A number of famous nurseries and a large botanical garden in Copenhagen supplied a variety of rare and carefully chosen flowering plants, one of the most charming collections being a large variety of Auriculas in the most beautiful shades. To the east of the house is a lawn for drying and bleaching linen, surrounded by a lavender hedge. In this part is also a bower of trimmed lime—no Danish garden is complete without it.

There are no standard roses, partly because the owners do not care for them, and partly because they withstand the severe Danish winter with difficulty. But there is a wealth of lovely roses, prolific climbers up the house and the pergolas, among which is that beautiful gardenia-like Fraulein Octavia Hesse, the lustiest of growers, and with a lovely bright dark green foliage.

A "World Tour" in an Australian Garden Near Adelaide

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Adelaide, S. Australia

SITUATED in the Mt. Lofty Ranges, 10 miles from the center of the city of Adelaide, is "Wittunga," Blackwood, the garden of Edwin Ashby. Passing through the entrance gate the drive goes around a lacon, in the center of which is a raised bed, or rockery, and circling it is a ring of palm trees, the Californian Fan Palm (filifera) alternating with the graceful Phœnix reclinata, belonging to the family of date palms. The other side of the entrance drive is bordered by a steep rockery growing many kinds of noon flowers hailing from South Africa. On the elevated bed, supported by this wall-like rockery, are planted fuchsias, the blue Thunbergia from Natal; berberis Wilsoni, with its yellow flowers and bright red berries, from the mountain gullies of western China. Certain portions of this rockery are confined to Australian native shrubs. The Christmas tree from New South Wales is alongside a small tree with long, deeply toothed leaves and bearing great golden bottle-brush-like flowers—the Banksia primates from northern Australia. A few feet away is an upstanding hibiscus, the seeds of which came from the tropical forests from north of Cairns, Queensland. In the hottest part of the summer this bears large pink flowers.

The house is covered on the north side by climbing roses, bright red Tecomas, variegated honeysuckle from the Himalayas, and on the south wall by clinging Virginia creeper. Passing through an arch bowered in roses and Tecomas, one follows paths between beds planted with varieties of Berberis, Lantanas, Heliotrope, small forms of cratægus (species of Hawthornes). These are backed by the hardy tree, Erica Aborea, the crepe flower from India, and tall palm-like cordyline from New Zealand. Further on is a garden almost entirely limited to native Australian bushes, and in small rockeries hereabouts are a number of cotyledons from Africa and species of echeveria, s. gigantea, s. grandi flora and stapelia, from America. This latter group hailing mostly from Mexico, Brazil and California and being desert loving plants.

Native Shrubs

The most important feature of the garden is the introduction to horticulture of beautiful and varied kinds of Australian native shrubs and small trees. Here are assembled more than a score of that charming genus of Proteaceous shrubs, known as Grevillea; all peculiar to Australia. From the State of New South Wales comes a bush five to six feet high, covered throughout a large part of the year with bunches of scarlet spider-like flowers. Another from the same State has bunches of delicate pink flowers, suspended from leafy branches on a slender stalk, like fairy Chinese lanterns hung all over the bush. From Victoria there is a dwarf bush belonging to the same genus (Galpina) densely covered with bright red and orange flowers. This species was found in the Grampian Range. A most charming variety with fern-like leaves and large spikes of crimson flowers hails from Queensland, and from Western Australia one bears spikes of crimson flowers, quite unsurpassed in any land for depth and brilliance of coloring. There are numbers of species of that group of plants which comprise myrtaceous plants belonging to the genera Callistemon, Caltharnenes, and Beaufortia, most of which have red flowers resembling in shape a large bottle-brush. During the month of August a number of small bushes two feet high are in full bloom, the branches being clothed from bottom to top with intensly blue pea shape flowers, the most handsome being Hovea pungens.

Quite a number of goodenaceous plants have been brought from Western Australia. These are mostly dwarf shrubs or herbs which in their native "sand-plains" paint the landscape in brilliant shades of blue, often hundreds of acres at a time.

Heather From Many Places

Of the more dwarf forms of gum trees and wattles (Eucalypti and Acacia), there are, in this garden about 30 species of each genus, varying from flowers of bright yellow to those of scarlet or deepest crimson.

In one of the raised beds, specially prepared for native shrubs, there is a collection of exotic heaths (Erica) which love the same conditions that are particularly suited to most Australian natives. Here are the purple bell-heather and cross-leaved heather from England, and both Scotch and Irish heather. Each of these, although possessing a charm all its own, is far surpassed in variety of form and color by the larger-flowered varieties, that come from Table Mountain, Cape of Good Hope.

In the older portion of the garden are shrubs and bushes gathered from almost every country of the world, from Scotland to the Mediterannean, representing Europe, Siberia, to India, Western China, to the East Indies, the Americas and Africa—all have contributed their quota, their native habitat being shown on each label. In this way it is desired that this garden may serve as an object lesson in geography, showing that even in the beauty of our gardens we are indebted to many lands.

This garden is an attempt, also, to make the little-known gems of Australian flowering bushes better known; and Mr. Ashby hopes to encourage horticulturists the world over to attempt the growing in suitable climates of some of these unique forms of the floral world. But even more than this, he desires in gathering together so many representatives of Australian flora, that students of botany shall be able to see within a reasonable compass, growing examples of the various genera referred to, to assist them in their investigations.

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ANTIQUES · AND · INTERIOR · DECORATION

Wedgwood's Basalt and Jasper Ware

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE product that is first thought of by most people when the name Wedgwood is mentioned is his jasper ware. It is so closely associated with this remarkable man and its making was such a noteworthy achievement that the prevalent impression is wholly justified.

Another thing for which he is famous, he did not originate; that is his basalt. He first called it Egyptian black ware, but changed the name as its popularity fast followed its appearance.

Pottery similar to basalt had been made from Roman times through the Middle Ages, and was one of the sorts produced by early English potters. What Josiah Wedgwood did do was to perfect a mixture of clays and minerals which blended under fierce heat into a finer substance than any predecessor had made.

He did much more than to make jasper ware and basalt, for a late catalogue listed 20 classes of articles. These included the "Queen's ware" in a cream color, a small set of which, presented to Queen Charlotte, had led to his appointment as Royal potter. Similar if not the same patterns can be found in the Wedgwood stocks of today.

Rejected for "Flights of Fancy"

Wedgwood was 29 when he started business alone in 1759. Ten years before this he had finished his apprenticeship with a senior brother, who had declined to take the young man into partnership because of his "flights of fancy." As soon as he was of age Josiah quit his brother's shop, and readily found a partner outside. That man was soon followed by the famous Whieldon, from 1754 to 1759. During these years he showed that his "flights of fancy," to which his brother objected, were the workings of combined artistic talent, business keenness and mechanical originality of no common order. So uncommon were they, indeed, that his less gifted brother apparently failed to recognize them at all.

With these qualities it is no surprise to learn that he soon became probably the largest producer of earthenware in England. Wedgwood tableware and such ornamental pieces as vases, figures and medallions were eagerly sought in European countries as well as in England, and his business became one of the most important in Staffordshire.

Awakening of Appreciation

The years following 1750 were a period of unprecedented popular interest in England concerning all that has to do with architecture and home furnishings. During the next 10 years Chippendale published his book of designs, marking the beginning of a fresh standard in cabinet work (1754).

Robert Adam, after long study of the art and the architecture of Greece and Italy, returned to London to become the leader in applying these "antique" and "classic" styles to public buildings and private homes (1758).

The eager acceptance of these new fashions were stimulated by a wider prevalence of prosperity than had existed before in England, and all contributing lines of trade and manufacturing were benefited. So Wedgwood, after five years of association with Whieldon, started as an independent potter in a period that was most favorable for the profitable exercise of his exceptional and varied abilities (1760).

It was seven years later before he had perfected the basalt ware and took as a partner Thomas Bentley, a Liverpool merchant of artistic tastes and much business ability. Then the classic standards for works of decorative art had become accepted, and the possession of objects made in this manner were the marks of progress and of prosperity. Wedgwood & Bentley applied their utmost efforts to the perfection of the finest possible objects that a pottery could produce, one partner studying, devising and directing the making—and the other managing the London salesrooms and meeting the tradesmen. It was during this association, which lasted until 1780, that some of the finest things that bear the name of Wedgwood were made, jasper ware being brought out in 1773.

Many Colors, but Mostly Blue

Jasper is most often seen in some tint or shade of blue. It was also made in lilac, pink, sage green, olive green, yellow and black, but the raised figures on it are white. During the first years of its production, or up to 1785, it was always a solid blue. After that it had a white body and was coated the desired color in a so-called jasper dip. The making of solid jasper was not taken up again until 1858.

The popularity of this ware led many potters to copy the method. Among these were Mayer, Alcock, Turner, Palmer, Neal, William Adams. The sketch of the last named appeared in these columns, Feb. 25, 1928.

The marks on Wedgwood products are very simple. The name "Wedgwood" in capital letters varying in form from 1-32 to ¼ of an inch in height is the commonest. "Wedgwood & Bentley" is another mark sometimes arranged in circular form and sometimes in an oval. Any piece which bears the word England was made after the McKinley tariff of 1891 took effect.

Concerning the old basalt set shown here, the following statement is made by the owner, William R. Thompson of Hollywood, Calif.

This set I understand was in the Sir Walter Scott family (of which my mother is a direct descendant) and has been handed down from one generation to another and has been in the family continuously since that time. Mother informed me that this is one of the original and early Wedgwood sets made, and was made before they they began stamping their wares in the time of Wedgwood and Bentley.

I have since found out through reliable sources that not having the mark makes it more valuable, as the first sets they made were not stamped till a later date. They commenced making this early Wedgewood from the year 1759 to 1780. This information is correct, as I have in my possession a letter from Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Inc., to this effect.

So the information given me by my mother is in harmony with what Wedgwood people say. I was given to understand it is about 170 years old—Date 1759—and this corresponds with Wedgwood Company letter. . . . It has a peculiar ring noted only to this particular ware. It has also been on exhibition many times in English exhibitions and last valued in London 75 years ago at a fabulous price. It was brought over from England 15 years ago.

A very early set of Wedgwood's basalt, said to have been once owned by the family of Sir Walter Scott. It is now in the possession of the estate of a descendant of that family. This has an attributed date of 1759.

By Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

A sugar bowl and hot water jug in black basalt typical of Wedgwood's tableware in that material.

By Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Several pieces of jasper ware in various tones of blue. These vases show the dominance of classic Grecian forms that were popular after 1760.

Modern Art—At Present

By FRANK ALVAH PARSONS
President of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art

THE universal tumult stirred by the apparently strange and inexplicable phenomenon called "Modern Art" is gradually subsiding. Europe is calming down, recovering by degrees its balance and reason, instead of acting on pure impulse, and is thus playing a part in restoring the standards of nations to something approaching a normal state.

The leading individual opinions here are influencing followers toward an understanding of the fundamentals of any art and of the great fact that since existence is evolutionary, each epoch growing logically out of the preceding art, which is but an expression of its period, must of necessity follow the same method of growth.

This view is displacing the unnatural one prevailing two or three years since—that modern art was an absolutely new thing; that it had no relation with anything that ever had been and must not even suggest in forms or color combinations that which may have been used to express similar ideas at any other time.

The grotesque, bizarre and impractical, as well as ugly, things made were not attractive to any save those with an insatiable desire for change, originality and sensation, at the expense of suitability, beauty and common sense. The former group is already becoming satiated and is decreasing in numbers; the latter is gaining in proportion.

We can count on the urge for economic exploitation to cause the seizure of every opportunity to grasp and promote any idea seeming to have a money value. It was this economic octopus that saw in an apparently tired-and-hungry-for-thrills-and-sensations world an opportunity to make money. The "Modern Art Movement" seemed promising, at once became the center of action and, of course; the stuff was made—and sold!

We hear much less of "Modern Art" in Europe now. It is "Contemporary Art." The signs all point to a coming contemporary art, based on the sound foundation of suitability, practicability and beauty through simplicity, created without fear that someone may find a motif in construction or decoration believed to have been used in some period style or by some great man who was not born during the last half century.

By and by we shall all learn that art is but the natural expression of prevalent tastes and ideals, but this expression to be sincere must be based on universal laws of suitability to purpose and of beauty or harmony in every detail of its material expression.

The will to find such materials, forms and colors as will adequately express the needs of modern humanity is increasingly manifest. The knowledge that since progress is governed by fundamentals and that its art expression obviously must also be, is ever becoming plainer. As this state of consciousness develops, the earlier, cruder, more bizarre and less intelligent creations now called "Modern Art," will give place to practical ones, in harmony with the laws of construction and decoration.

Smart Window Curtains

MARVELOUSLY garden-like are some new and colorful window curtains seen recently in an informal room. They were of sheerest cheesecloth, the quality known as lint, and they were hung double, that is, two thicknesses were used for each curtain. The inside layer of cloth had been dyed light yellow, while the one coming next to the window had been dyed flame color—light vermilion. Deep orange would have produced more of a sunlight effect, but the flame seemed to impart warmth and sparkle to the whole room. These curtains depended upon their color for beauty, being made perfectly plain and drawn back at each side with a wide band of the same double material.

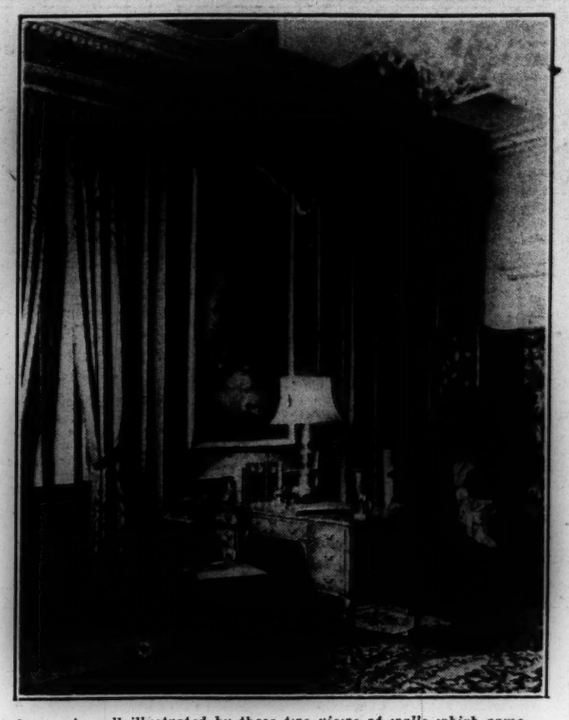
Since the windows were unusually high, a strip of daffodil yellow taffeta, eight inches deep with an inch heading above it, was run over a thin rod at the top of the window. Just below this was a second strip like the first but without a heading since its top edge was covered by the ruffle above. The length of each strip was once and a half the width of the window, producing a nicely full, shirred effect over the rods.

When window curtains are of voile, marquisette, or other sheer, filmy material having a plain weave, a charming arrangement is to overlap the entire width of one curtain over the other at the top of the window, tying them back, one at each side half way down the lower window pane.

Such curtains are lovely in white or ecru, but are very interesting if of another suitable color, which usually means a color predominating in the designs in the side drapery. In a very small room it sometimes is a good plan to have them match the prevailing color of the walls if these are light green or light blue or orchid. This is not advisable, however, if the walls are of a warm color as ivory, buff, or yellow.

When marquisette curtains seem to require something in the way of a finish, bind all edges with some plain color. Glazed chintz banding ready made for this purpose can be purchased inexpensively by the yard at the stores. As to color, choose a shade prominent in the drapery material, provided this is figured.

Vermilion, often called Chinese red or lacquer-red, may be a good choice if it is found also in the designs of the drapery material. Window draperies also may have their edges bound with banding in plain color. If the material is chintz, use plain chintz bands, for many other materials taffeta binding is preferable.



The unrivaled charm of paneled pine room interiors from Old English houses is well illustrated by these two views of walls which came from an old home in London, now to be seen in the galleries of B. Altman & Co. With such a background the arrangement of furniture about the fireplace has its fine values brought out in the highest possible measure. In fact, the mantelpiece and the furniture each receives added emphasis and dignity because of the excellence of the other. At the right, another section of this room shows a desk, corner chair and armchair of Queen Anne type. This is an effective grouping from both decorative and utility standards, for a desk placed and lighted in this manner serves on one side for writing and on the other for reading.

Room Charm

By MILDRED CHAMBERLAIN
Chicago

THOSE qualities which make for charm in people usually make for charm in rooms. We all admire beauty and taste, but it leaves us cold unless coupled with a sympathetic and unassertive manner.

A room must seem to be a friendly thing, one which puts both the hostess and the guest at ease. We have all seen those perfect rooms "done" by a professional decorator which overawe owner and guests. A charming room fills us with a feeling of expansiveness and a sense that here, completely atune with its friendly manner, we are putting our best self foremost.

Color and line are the big factors in pleasing rooms. To these must be added those little accessories and devices of arrangement which make rooms seem to relax and to smile.

One of the secrets of happy home surroundings usually is a comfortable living-room. The lights glow cheerfully and give enough light by which to read. The chairs are placed with regard for the light, and there are tempting new books and magazines close at hand. The book-cases are open ones, for books behind glass never tempt one to browse.

The fire-place is never closed off by a piece of furniture placed in front of it, no matter how seldom the fire-place may be used. A potential fire should be laid upon the hearth, suggesting that a blaze could be evoked at a moment's notice. One of the charms of many British rooms is the unconscious heed which is paid to the fire-place, and chairs and tables evince it. One remembers with pleasure the padded fenders of a height to sit upon.

Keep the Writing Desk Open

A tall bookcase writing desk seems twice as interesting with its writing shelf dropped. On its shelves place delicate bits of china, glass and figurines.

Since we have a way of "feeling ourselves into" things, it is obvious that chairs which look as though it would be pleasant to sit in them add materially to the sense of pleasure which a room gives. Chairs which have matching stools converting them into veritable chaises longues are useful types in our quest for room charm.

In addition to the sense of being physically comfortable, there is the charm of seeing beautiful and interesting accessories here and there, which reflect the personality of the owner. The drawing-room of a friend who has lived in Russia illustrates this. On her walls are Russian water colors which are arresting because of their themes and technique. Brass and enamel ikons, colorful carved wooden boxes, candlesticks of rare form and textiles of intricate workmanship imply a story behind it all, and an interesting one it is.

Candles for Lights and Plants

The fortunate possessor of ancestral miniatures, samplers, silhouettes, and rare lustres meets the amateur collector on a common ground in a room so furnished. There are two heritages from the past without which rooms lack much. These are candles and mirrors. Sometimes, in the shops, one finds strange, decorated affairs which masquerade as candles. One can never surpass the beauty of a simple, hand-dipped taper, selected for its part as a color note and because it will function with no regrets at destroying an overlay of gold and sealing-wax. It is the usual thing to smile at the fondness we women have for dim light but this is something every woman knows—that the charm of her rooms, and of herself, is enhanced by it.

Growing plants are an important touch. Negro servants in the South often keep on their kitchen window-sills glasses containing all manner of sprouting things such as carrots and grape-fruit seeds. The tender foliage is a delight.

Artificial flowers and plants, no matter how skilfully they may be fashioned, cannot take the place of the simple, sincere pot of ivy or the sprays of myrtle, whose leaves and stems are so beautiful when seen through a glass vase. Let us hope, however, that the days of gilded cat-tails are gone forever.

Screens are another useful adjunct in a room. They are excellent for difficult corners, giving an air of intimacy behind a chair and low table, or masking tactfully the service door in the dining-room.

The smaller art objects are legion. Besides reflecting the owner's personality they do their share in lighting dark corners and in adding balancing notes of color throughout the room. Plaster casts and bas-reliefs, candle-sticks and fire-place equipment add their share of vivacity. In passing, there is something about well-polished metal which affects us as a well-groomed person does.

The analogy between charming people and charming rooms is a close one. Beauty and taste delight us in both. To these, we must add consideration for the needs of others, to have this elusive quality known as charm.

Ancient Coins in London

By COLLECTOR

I WAS interested to note the high prices realized by a collection of old Greek gold and silver coins recently sold in the London auction rooms.

"The coins of ancient Greece have a distinction peculiarly their own," states rightly Godfrey Locker-Lampson, M. P., himself an enthusiastic collector. "The most beautiful are equal to the greatest examples of Hellenic art," he adds. "Greek sculpture was their parent."

A number of ancient Greek silver coins are still within the reach of the collector of modest means. These include the beautiful Rhodian silver tetradrachm—which had a contemporary face-value of about 75 cents—of Alexander the Great (B. C. 336-323).

This coin masterpiece, which is about the size of a 25-cent piece, bears on one side, in high relief, the lovely classic head of Herakles in the lion's skin. On the other is the wonderful seated figure of Zeus holding an eagle, with the famous rose of Rhodes in the lower corner.

The cost today of this veritable fragment of the glory that was Greece—one is before me as I write—is about 24 shillings or $6.

* * *

Old English gold and silver coins are still an absorbing hobby with many collectors of modest means who would find the acquisition of any piece of medieval, Tudor or even Stuart plate quite beyond the reach of their purse.

A beautiful fourteenth century gold "noble" of the time of King Edward III for instance, had a current value of six shillings and eight pence, the traditional amount of the lawyer's fee. It may still be acquired in fair condition for about £2 or £10. An early gold "angel" of the time of King Henry VIII has the same current value for as little as the Greek silver coin mentioned. Again, an authentic penny of the time of William the Conqueror or William Rufus may be obtained today for only $2 or $3.

These silver pennies, which are still fragrant with history, are about the size of 10 cent pieces and I may mention that those of the Conqueror cannot with certainty be distinguished from those of Rufus. They bear on one side a crude crowned bust—which has little or no resemblance to the lineaments of either of the two Norman Kings—with the legend "PILLEMVS REX." These coins were very rare until a number were discovered accidentally at York in the early days of Queen Anne, another buried hoard, numbering about 12,000 being found in Hampshire in 1833.

Many fascinating silver English medieval and Tudor coins may also still be acquired for a dollar or two apiece.

* * *

Samuel Pepys, the inimitable diarist, set out on May 29, 1661, in the reign of Charles II, to Walthamstow, a London suburb, with a silver porringer in his pocket, to give away as part of a christening present. The price he paid for this round porringer—or oatmeal bowl, with its cover, was about 10 shillings, or $2.50 an ounce.

An ordinary looking Charles II silver porringer has just been sold in the London auction room, 268 years later, for over £1000—being £23 or $115 an ounce—a handsome appreciation in porringer values even allowing for the centuries between.

Silver Exhibition in Stockholm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Oslo

AN INTERESTING exhibition of Norwegian goldsmiths' work is being shown at the National Museum in Stockholm. Besides the firms represented, there is also work executed by pupils of the School for Industrial Arts and Handicrafts.

The work of the goldsmith may be called Norway's leading handicraft. Among the peasants of some of the remotest valleys this craft has been practiced for hundreds of years in a most remarkable national style. Enamel work, too, has been a prominent Norwegian specialty.

Norwegian goldsmiths—or rather silversmiths—receive an extraordinarily thorough and comprehensive education, which gives them a unique knowledge of the metal they are working with. Another interesting point of superiority may be mentioned; in Norway the goldsmiths draw their own designs, whereas in Sweden the designs and patterns are to a great extent produced by architects, while in France they are executed by decorators.

It is expected that the strikingly beautiful collection of Norwegian enamel work will be met with enthusiasm in Stockholm, as in Sweden the technique of this art is somewhat behind that of Norway. It is in reality an æsthetic delight to look at modern Norwegian enamel work.

About 10 years ago the enamel was painted on in one stroke and was then burned. Now, beautiful transparent effects are attained by applying the enamel in eight to ten successive layers, each layer being burned before the next is applied. The results are wonderful. The extraordinary glow of the colors against the white silver produces a unique effect, the like of which is scarcely found in any other material. Even the French concede that Norwegian enamel is the most beautiful.

The production, however, is limited by reason of the prohibitive tariff rates of other countries. Some enamel is exported to England, and American tourists buy a little when they are in Norway, but all this does not amount to much. At home, the love of enamel work has increased greatly since the goldsmiths have begun to apply their ingenuity to perfecting this art.

It is said that the honor of the exhibition to a great extent is due to one man, Jakob Prytz, the head teacher of the School for Industrial Arts and Handicrafts at Oslo. "For many years he has been the ever flowing source of inspiration, and he has led on the young generation in his own ploneer path," one of the leading Oslo papers says.

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Music News of the World—Radio

An Oriental Suite

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow

THE musical problem of the East is gradually coming to the forefront in the modern exact study of the theory and history of music. Special interest in this problem is manifested in the U. S. S. R. in connection with the investigation of the culture and the music of the so-called "smaller peoples" forming part of the Soviet Federation. I do not here purpose to discuss the question as a whole, but wish merely to draw the attention of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor—in which I have previously written concerning Turkomanian music—to the music of the Uzbeks, and especially to the remains of the ancient Islamic Arabo-Persian musical culture existing to this day in Old Bukhará in the form of the "Shashmaqam." This was transcribed in 1923 by that indefatigable student of the music of Central Asia, V. A. Uspensky, who is now engaged on a fresh musico-ethnographical expedition through Turkestan, much of whose music he has already recorded.

The "Shashmaqam" is a system of six modes ("shash," six, and "maqam," mode), or, more accurately, a collection of six Oriental suites, whose origin goes back to very remote times. The form in which it has come down to us may probably be referred to the days of "Ala" al-Din Muhammad Shah, who ruled ancient Khwarizm (Khiva) prior to 1220 A. D., when it was conquered and laid waste by Jingiz-khan. These suites are entitled Buzruk, Rast, Nawa, Dugah, Sigah and 'Iraq, respectively, and their form is extremely interesting, beyond a doubt they were the prototypes of the European suite, best known to us through the works of J. S. Bach and Handel.

Rhythmical Formulæ

Each of the suites of the "Shashmaqam" is composed of small sections, varying in number from 20 to 38, and is divisible into three main portions—mushkilat, nasr and 'ufar. The mushgilat is intended for instrumental performance, the nasr for voice with instrumental accompaniment, and the ufar appears to be a dance number, with which the suite closes. The mushkilat and the nasr are broken up into a number of small component parts (from 7 to 25), but these two sections in every suite (like the four chief movements of the European suite—allemande, courante, sarabande and gigue) may be regarded as composed of five main and fundamental subdivisions: tasnif, targi', gardun, mukhammas, and saqil for the mushkilat, and sarahbar, talqin and three different nasrs for the nasr. Between the five principal sections of the nasr little pieces called taranas, often as many as eight, are interpolated.

In all the suites it is possible to count no fewer than 14 varieties of fundamental names applied to the small sections, written in 28 different rhythmical formulæ, known as usuls. In performance the rhythms are marked by tambourine-beats. Close scrutiny of the names given to the sections of the "Shashmaqam" and the usuls shows that they include the ordinary designations of the Arabo-Persian forms of composition, as well as of the melodic and rhythmic modes of the Arabo-Persian musical theory. Just as the movements of the European suite were based on the dance-forms of various sections, so in the Oriental suite we find a combination of forms derived from the different countries and districts of the Mussulman world and sometimes distinguished by the extreme antiquity of their origin.

Those interested in the study of Oriental music should turn their attention first of all to the fine "History of Arabian Music to the Thirteenth Century," by Dr. Henry George Farmer, recently published in London by Luzac & Co. Dr. Farmer is the leading authority of today on ancient Arabian manuscripts. Here, however, we will confine ourselves to a very general description of the newly-discovered collection of Oriental suites, so far as they show themselves to be prototypes of the European suites.

Archæological Interest

As we have seen, each division of every suite is made up of fundamental typical sections, resembling the movements of the European suite, except in name, in that each section enters into every suite of the "Shashmaqam" and has its own formal structure and rhythmic basis, by which it is always characterized. Lack of space prevents my quoting examples of these very interesting forms used in the unharmonized music of the East, such as the "Shashmaqam." In some cases these forms excel in refinement and interest those of European music, and in this respect they deserve to be studied, not only by theorists but also by modern composers.

The "Shashmaqam" is also enormously interesting to the archæologist. A superficial examination will show clearly that within the framework of its six modes the remains of no fewer than eight other Arabo-Persian modes, often more ancient, are to be found, to wit: 'Ushshaq, Panjgah, Bayat, Husaini, Chargah, 'Ajam, 'Uzzel and Saba—the very names evoke the figure of the Queen of Sheba. This mixture of modes makes the investigation of the six suites or modes of the "Shashmaqam" exceptionally difficult, since the interpolations obscure the real nature of the latter.

The Khwarizmi Notation

Uspensky's labors in recording the "Shashmaqam" acquire especial importance from the fact that they have helped him to discover and decipher the so-called Khwarizmi notation, in which at a very remote period—perhaps in the days of "Ala" al-Din Muhammad Shah, previously mentioned—the "Shashmaqam" was set down on paper. No labor expended on the theory of Oriental music would have made it possible for him to reconstruct the music of the "Shashmaqam" from the two or three specimens of the Khwarizmi notation, if it had not been preserved by living tradition to this day.

The actual performance of the "Shashmaqam" alone enabled him to transcribe and combine into one organic whole the melodies of the separate sections with the usuls relating to them, designated by special syllabic mnemonic formulæ, which do not always accurately transmit the rhythms fixed by them. And but for his acquaintance with the fingerboard scale of the Bukharan tanbur and the music of the "Shashmaqam" as received from the lips of the musicians, he could not have deciphered the Khwarizmi notation, which is a peculiar form of instrumental tablature hitherto unknown in the literature of European musical theory.

Value to Musical Theory

In summing up my reflections on the transcription of the "Shashmaqam," I would point to the immense value of this work to musical theory. In the "Shashmaqam" we have a vast store of music illustrating the various theses of the Arabian musical thorists, which are not corroborated by the examples quoted by the authors themselves. And this record was obtained by Uspensky just when the performance of the "Shashmaqam" by the practicing muusicians of Uzbekistan was on the verge of ceasing forever. The fact is, the traditions governing that performance were maintained by special musicians at the court of the Emir of Bukhara and came to an end with the revolution. There remained only a few old men who knew the "Shashmaqam" by heart, and two of the most authoritative, with whom Uspensky spent most of his time when engaged upon this work, passed away about two years ago. The new era has brought new songs, which supplant the old music and doom it to oblivion.

Justice requires that I should mention that the work of transcribing the "Shashmaqam" was initiated by a famous Usbek poet, Fitrat, who published in 1927, in the Usbek language (one of the eastern Turkish dialects), a "History of Uzbek Classical Music," having as its object the historical and theoretical elucidation of the "Shashmaqam."

VICTOR USPENSKY

America and the I. S. C. M.

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

AMERICAN composers had to invent a system of politics, as well as to write symphonies, before they could adapt themselves to an institution like the International Society for Contemporary Music, I am convinced, judging from the account they gave of themselves at the festival in Switzerland in April, and from measures they have adopted in the United States since. As a group, a section, a contingent, they were missing, it happened, at Geneva, though they were informally represented at the business meeting by Henry Cowell, and they were regularly symbolized at the concerts by Roger Sessions.

They had to get going, I repeat, on their musical politics, wanting which, they were almost at zero as an influence in this festival.

Out of the part of the country that is the latest to distinguish itself in composition, appeared a man to save the face of things. Right from California, on a brief European tour, Mr. Cowell walked up to the hall of the Geneva Conservatory on the morning of the third day of the festival, when the accredited delegates were assembling to elect officers and to choose a place for the reunion of next year; and inquiring for the persons in charge, he declared himself ready to do what he could, without appointment, on behalf of the American committee. There were some moments of delay; but he was admitted to the deliberations, as I can attest, inasmuch as I saw the door opened to him at the order of the president of the socicy, Edward J. Dent.

The Sessions Symphony

As for the question of a piece of American music, that was something the general jury could have attended to, even if no names or titles had been submitted. To select a work by one of the holders of the American Prize of Rome and to place it at the head of the opening program, was both courtesy and concession. A great number of Americans would be gratified, and none could possibly be displeased. American music education would be paid a compliment, too. So Mr. Sessions of Brooklyn, N. Y., was called from his retreat in Florence, Italy, and invited to bring the score of his Symphony No. 1 in E minor, for Ernest Ansermet to interpret with the assistance of the Geneva Orchestra.

What chanced from Mr. Cowell's being allowed to have a nonvoting word in the Conservatory meeting, I do not precisely know. Mr. Cowell offered, I understand, a couple of recommendations that found disfavor. For one thing, I believe he proposed Edgar Varèse for a place on the international jury of 1930, as an American composer residing for the time being in Europe and as one having high repute in the United States for his support of the modern cause. Certainly anybody who would try that, was playing a political rôle. What he could better do to awaken partisanship than to call to notice the whereabouts of Varèse, composer of "Hyperprism," "Intégrales," "Amériques" and "Arcanes," I cannot imagine.

"For who," someone asks, "is this Varèse, anyway?"

"Oh, he writes pieces for small and large orchestra that carry audiences away with surprise and enthusiasm; and yet, what his music says, you know, is simply nothing."

Well, Mr. Cowell failed to gain his point. But he had no need to; he made the fat sputter, and that was enough.

"Amériques" in Paris

A few weeks later, on May 30, the "Amériques" of Varèse was brought out at Paris, at the Salle Gaveau, by the orchestra of the Concerts Poulet. It aroused more applause, if my measurement of so impalpable and imponderable a matter may be trusted, than all four days of the International presentations put together. Still, that was Paris. Had the Society's programs of orchestral music, chamber music and choral music been given in Paris instead of Geneva, the story might tell differently. In such case, too, artistic Paris would have learned that there exists an International Society for Contemporary Music. To speak for myself only. I found scarcely a Parisian performer, composer or writer who knew anything about the Geneva festival, except that it was perhaps an affair that in some way concerned Mr. Ansermet, one of the conductors of the Orchestre Symphonique de Paris (the O. S. P.).

American composers, then, had to study out a political mechanism. Nay rather, they had to consider how to apply one they already possessed; and about a month after the close of the festival, time for a little exchange of correspondence, we find them taking steps to do so.

There we are back to Varèse again. Eight years ago, in New York, Mr. Varèse instituted the International Composers Guild, anticipating by some time, I think, the founders of the International Society for Contemporary Music. The Guild ran for two or three seasons, when a split occurred, the party of secession forming the League of Composers. The Guild, having exhausted the stored-up stocks of unperformed composition, became quiescent in 1923. The League, under a policy of reviving old works as well as producing new, flourishes.

Committee Reorganized

Nothing could be more natural, nor I presume more desirable, than that the forces of organization developed by these two groups should go to revivifying the American committee which was so gloriously dormant this spring in Switzerland. At any rate, we find the committee now reorganized, with Louis Gruenberg, of the League, as president, and with Carlos Salzedo, the great power in the Guild after Mr. Varèse, as vice-president. Very important, too, in my view, we read in the list of officers the name of William Burnet Tuthill, his post being that of secretary and treasurer. Mr. Tuthill, as a representative of the Society for the Publication of American Music, adds strength that is likely to be needed at certain junctures; and in any case, he will set the routine of dues straight. Difficulty on that score was reported at Geneva.

Among the directors of the American committee, or United States Section, as it is called, Henry Cowell has a place; one of a phalanx, and no longer solitary, as on the morning of April 8 at the meeting of delegates on the left bank of the Rhone, in a lesson room of the building, not too large and not too small, known as the Conservatoire de Musique.

Lauri-Volpi in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

GIACOMO LAURI-VOLPI has, by his performance in "Aïda" and by a gala performance at the Opéra-Comique—in the course of which he interpreted an act of "La Bohème," an act of "La Tosca" and "Paillasse"—consolidated his brilliant conquest of Paris. He has placed enraptured crowds at his feet. With his harmonious breath this singer inflates and shapes the enthusiasm of an auditorium as an artist in glass, of expert lips, expands and rounds his transparent bubble.

The case of Lauri-Volpi really poses an interesting problem. He forces us to contemplate the profound nature of the pleasure that the art of song gives us. I have often maintained that, on this planet, there is only a very small number of privileged beings designed by nature to fulfill the function of song. All the others, even those who honorably and honestly make a career of it, are but patient, industrious artisans who, through hard work, have succeeded in making themselves a vocal keyboard which allows them to emit a series of sounds that can be used in the industry of music.

In listening to Lauri-Volpi, one wonders if one day knowledge will not ruthlessly destroy the prejudices that we preserve concerning the vocal art. I firmly believe, indeed, that singing produces in an audience an inward pleasure foreign to the art of music. Let not this statement be taken for irony or impertinence. Lauri-Volpi is not one of those tenors without culture or style to whom one teaches as best one may a few bravura tunes. He is a musician who has style, who phrases delightfully, who presents a text with intelligence and sensibility and who uses with taste all the artistic resources of the extensive scale of nuances his range contains.

But that is precisely why his example is so characteristic. When he sings, one feels perfectly well that it is not his art as a musician and interpreter, his method of singing, his technical prowess or the charm of his timbre that overcomes the public. It is not simply a few exploits of high tessitura either. A beautiful B flat gives us auricular satisfaction, admittedly, but it is not logical to suppose that it is this satisfaction of the ear that plunges into ecstasy a crowd of individuals whose auditive perceptions are extremely rudimentary. If the pleasure that this tenor spreads about him were of a purely musical order, it would capture only a very limited élite. The universality of his success proves to us that the ear and the artistic sense are interested only in a feeble degree.

To try to discern what there is of the extra-musical in his effect upon the public is not, I hope, to detract from the merit of this excellent artist. It is a statement necessitated by the most elementary honesty. One cannot doubt the phenomenon when auditors impose silence upon themselves by "hushes" when they feel the approach of a note that is going to produce thunderous applause. This crowd literally stifles the cries of pleasure that would hinder it from appreciating the next note. Thus in the first act of "La Vie Bohème," Rodolphe's phrases were ceaselessly cut off by applause heroically suppressed by those anxious not to lose a second of their pleasure.

What is the truth about the art of singing, since it does not answer to the definition given us by the professors who teach its technique?

The Madrid Symphony Season

By JOSÉ SUBIRÁ

Madrid

WITH the end of the season a general survey of events becomes possible. While specially mentioning first performances of works by Spanish composers, I must call attention to the fact that many new works by foreign composers have likewise been performed. Indeed the number and variety of these testifies to the interest of the public in contemporary production. Yet it must be added that of the works heard, many were the outcome not of actual primary impulse but of exploited elements derived either from musical lore or from musical history.

For instance, Ernest Bloch's "Concerto Grosso" recalled, in neo-classical style, the eighteenth century. Casella's "Scarlattiano" is a homage to the great Domenico; that is, to the member of the Scarlatti family whose name is more closely associated with the history of music in the Spanish peninsula, for he lived in Lisbon and in Madrid, where he was court musician, and his sonatas show the definite influence of Spanish folk music.

In Stravinsky's "Apollon Musagète" we find echoes of composers of different countries, periods and types, from Lully to Tchaikovsky and Delibes. In Vaughan Williams' "Norfolk Rhapsody," the practice of "folk-lorism" is straightforward, free from complications and reservations. Milhaud's "Saudades de Brazil" (in the performance of which the composer took part) gives us sounds and rhythms from overseas, heard in streets and cafés and crowded dancing salons. Such were the imported articles offered to Madrid audiences by the Symphony Orchestra and the Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted respectively by E. F. Arbós and Pérez Casas.

New Spanish Works

The Palacio de la Musica Orchestra, whose conductor is José Lassalle, has introduced several Spanish works, some of which were conducted by the composers. Mention has already been made in these columns of those by Pahissa. The others will now be mentioned in alphabetical order.

An excerpt of Tomás Barrera's lyric drama, "La Virgen Capitana," proved very operatic and Italian in style. It contains a few Spanish tunes, literally transcribed. A "Preludio para un tibor japonés" by J. Bautista, a young composer of talent, is characterized by many feaures that recall the modern French school, and skillfully treated. Gasca's "Oberdura Pastoral" is long, genuine in feeling, but elaborate and somewhat academic in treatment.

"Dos Cromos españoles" by Julio Gómez, like most works from this composer's pen, are indebted to Spanish music, if not actually to the Spanish musical lore. Already known favorably through his Suite in A. Gomez, in this new work, is uncompromisingly nationalistic. He knows exactly what he wishes to do and how to do it—a rare quality nowadays not only among minor composers, but among the very foremost. These two "Cromos" are entitled "Nocturno" and "Rondalla." As indicated by these titles, the first is quiet and intimate in mood, the second is gay and riotous.

A Woman Composer

Obdulia Prieto's "Saudade" constitutes a commendable attempt at artistic expression. Its simplicity and vagueness reveal a feminine hand, as yet inexpert. The composer does not overreach herself, shows her skill in good light, and does not conceal her weak points.

At a concert of the Symphony Orchestra was performed "Siluetas" by Manuel Palau, whose "Gongorianas", previously heard, had been warmly appreciated. The new work is similiar in character and technique but perhaps less forcible. It consists of three numbers, inspired by the musical lore of the Valencia region: "Dulzaineros" (a Toccata for small orchestra) "Labradores" (a song in folk-style) and "Niños" (a musical comment on a folk song). The Dulzaina, from which the first number derives its name, is a kind of native oboe, which plays a big part in festive music in the Valencia region. Here the composer uses it most ingeniously. Once again he reveals himself as an eager artist, whose music is music first and last, never degenerating into grimaces or tawdry caricature.

The Philharmonic Orchestra performed Oscar Esplá's cantata, "The Devil's Christmas," a lively, bright work, free from the labored effects noticeable in some of the composer's earlier efforts—indeed, one of the best works of the younger Spanish school.

Various influences assert themselves in all the above-mentioned works; the most beneficial, and in point of fact the one whose results were most appreciated, proved to be that of native tradition and style.

Music in Denver

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DENVER, Colo.—The largest audience of the season visited Elitch Gardens to hear the third of the summer symphony concerts under the direction of Henry Hadley. The orchestra has shown marked improvement under the direction of Dr. Hadley.

The principal item of the program was Beethoven's Fifth symphony. Dr. Hadley gave a most impressive reading of the score. While the interpretation of the first movement varied somewhat from the traditional reading through the prolongation of the holds to an unusual degree, the effect was most satisfying.

The cello section, headed by Elias Trustman, showed to particular advantage in the theme and variations in the second movement. The last two movements were fully up to the standard of the first two, and Dr. Hadley made the conclusion especially interesting by the virility which he read into the movement, which is too often played pendantically.

The program opened with the Overture to "Oberon," by Weber, which was played delightfully. The second group included Albert Stoessel's Paraphrase on the Song of the Volga Boatmen, which was colorfully played. The Spinning Song of Mendelssohn proved one of the most delightful numbers of the program.

"Les Préludes" of Liszt had a superb performance. Dr. Hadley has the ability to draw the most out of his players, and the members of the orchestra are rising splendidly to the leadership of this distinguished conductor. Dr. Hadley after one more concert will be succeeded by Rudolph Ganz, who will conduct the remainder of the season.

The 1929-30 edition of that indispensable annual, Pierre Key's International Music Year Book, has just been issued. It contains the customary survey of world music conditions. In spite of radio, its editor takes an optimistic view of the future of music. There are also useful lists of composers, new works, artists, publishers and managers. There is a good index at the end of the volume, whose value would be increased if a table of contents were placed at the beginning.

An exhaustive music directory of Boston has just been inaugurated. It is published by the Civic Music Association, Inc. It contains the names and addresses of apparently all persons and institutions that have any connection with music in Boston. A useful manual.

What Price Screen Grid Tubes?

FOR seven years now there has been an army of ardent radio experimenters—some of them boys in attic workshops and others men with completely equipped laboratories—who have been watching for new developments which will further "revolutionize radio practice." Many of them have joined the ranks of professional radio manufacturers and dealers, while others have succumbed to the easy operation of the excellent factory-built receivers which are now available.

A comparative few still stand expectantly amid shelves and tables bearing relics of earlier successes, with technical radio journals in one hand and soldering irons in the other, ready for the "dernier cri" in short wave and television practice as well as in regular radiocast reception.

The number of will-o-the-wisps which have pointed to major developments which were not realized in practice have been steadily decreasing as the industry has become stabilized. The adoption of AC sets in districts where the power supply was suitable was an end which had long been in view and did not markedly affect the fundamental radio circuits. But now has come the "screen grid" tube which does represent a marked innovation in design and use.

To some observers it seems that it can lead to no more important developments than have other widely heralded improvements. To others it offers a means of not only improving reception as regards quality, sensitivity and volume but of simplifying circuits as well by the reduction of the number of stages of amplification necessary and the elimination of delicate neutralization arrangements.

Same Old Claims Made

The claims made for it strike its opponents as similar to those used indiscriminately for years by advertisers of sets and accessories. "Greater distance, fewer tubes, more volume, less static" are time-honored—or rather dishonored expressions. To conservative opinion the chief value of the new tubes is found in the added "talking point" for manufacturers and salesmen who are increasingly hard-pressed to find reasons why their new models are superior to the old—for radio sets—unlike automobiles, do not call for replacement on account of nothing more than use—for there is, practically speaking, no wear and tear. To sell a new set to the owner of an old one, now that the market is fairly saturated, it must offer some outstanding improvement. Whether the "screen-grid" tube really is as significant a development as the makers of sets using it claim, remains to be proved by the sale of their products.

Whatever may be said for or against the new member of the tube family there is one clear point in its favor. It is the first development that has tended to decrease, rather than considerably increase, the cost of set manufacture. Not only does it reduce the number of tubes and attendant parts needed, but it does away with the necessity of royalty payments for the use of neutralization patents and of the careful laboratory work needed to make proper use of these patents.

England's Tube Tax Basis

It is significant to observe that the use of the four-element tube originated in England where radio receivers are taxed according to the number of tubes. Although no such tax exists in America the desirability of reducing the size and cost of receivers while maintaining the quality of reception—if not actually improving it—is obvious.

If the new "screen grid" models placed on sale during the coming season live up to their apparent possibilities, it seems evident that their economy of operation as well as manufacture will commend them to prospective set buyers. It seems doubtful, however, whether, in spite of intensive advertising campaigns, the owners of already thoroughly satisfactory sets will find it worth while to abandon them.

The successful introduction of the new sets depends very largely upon the tube manufacturers since most of the circuits which make anything like full use of the possibilities of the "screen grid" type demand a much greater uniformity of characteristics than was previously necessary. Many of the receivers now being delivered are equipped with tubes which have been already carefully matched so as to avoid trouble from this source—at least until replacements become necessary. By that time, however, tube makers will certainly have made every possible effort to avoid all variation.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 30

Concert Artist

Carmen Segrera Dolores, soprano; David Mendoza, conductor (Fada — CBS). Radio début of Cuban artist of European experience. 10 p. m.

Aviation

"Roads of the Sky" (WEAF Chain). Fred W. Kelly, who has deserted Olympic hurdling to pilot the air mail, will describe the passage over the "Hump," as the stretch over the Rocky Mountains from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, is called. 7 p. m.

Instrumental

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Feature—Strauss' "Aquarellen" or "Water Colors." 11 p. m.

Characteristic Music

Evelyn MacNevin, contralto (WJZ Chain). Scottish artist in songs of her native heath. 7 p. m.

"Neapolitan Nights" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Mixed quartet of Italian singers, Giuseppe di Benedetto, tenor soloist, mandolin ensemble, Joe Biviano, accordionist, and concert orchestra. 11 p. m.

Band Music

Goldman Band (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Featuring excerpts from the Gilbert and Sullivan "Pinafore." 8 p. m.

Organ Recital

Lew White (WJZ, WPTF, WJAX, KWK, KOA). From the barbaric splendor of the "Caucasian Sketches" through a medley of old but enduring fox trots to the stateliness of "Pomp and Circumstance." 7:30 p. m.

Sketches

"Salt Water Men" (Socony—WEAF Chain). Adapted from the short story "Captain Goudy's Grandson," by May Stanley, a native New Englander. 7:30 p. m.

"Story in a Song" (CBS). Romance from a magazine cover. 10:30 p. m.

"Tales Never Told" (NBC Pacific). Holding the mirror up to four songs. 8 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

"Morning Glories" (WJZ Chain). Welcome Lewis, crooner and "blues" singer; Muriel Wilson, soprano; male quartet; 13-piece orchestra. 10:30 a. m.

Liners (Savannah—WJZ, WBZ). All popular with but few exceptions. 6:30 p. m.

Gene Rodemich's orchestra (Prophylactic—WEAF Chain). Some music from a new Broadway show. 8:30 p. m.

Eskimos (Clicquot—WEAF Chain transcontinental). New song by Director Reser with a surprise attached. 10 p. m.

Syncomaties (Williams—WJZ Chain). Featured tenor soloist and two pianos. 10 p. m.

Phil Spitalny's Orchestra (Earl—WJZ Chain transcontinental). To roses and the moon. 10:30 p. m.

Bill Scott's orchestra (WEAF, WSM, KSD, WOW, KOA). Midnight Manger program. 12 p. m.

Spotlight Review (NBC Pacific). Most popular music from past and current successful radio programs. 10 p. m.

Musical Musketeers (NBC Pacific). Headed by Mr. Walter Beban of the "talking" saxophone. 11 p. m.

Vocalizing With 'Ham an' Eggs'

Ralph Freese, National Broadcasting announcer, was frankly puzzled. "Strange," he mused, "that a Russian phrase should sound exactly like a good, old-fashioned American breakfast combination!"

The scene was one of the NBC studios, as the zero hour approached for a nation-wide radiocast by the Nomads, a native Russian musical ensemble.

Mr. Freese, with the experienced, enveloping eye of the announcer, looked about to see that all was ready. His ear caught the voice of the tenor, "warming up" in the remotest corner of the studio.

"Ham an' eggs, ham an eggs, ham an' eggs—," the artist sang, as Freese began to wonder if his ears were playing him false.

"What's the meaning of that Russian phrase you're singing?" he inquired.

"Why, that's not Russian. It's just 'ham an' eggs, ham an' eggs, ham an' eggs'!"

"Well, why do you sing that?"

"Because it gets my voice up here," and the tenor pointed in the general direction of his upper register.

And Freese, who is a tenor himself, had learned another of the myriad ways for securing proper voice placement just before an appearance.

The Listener Speaks

WHILE the Anglo-Persian magic carpet sails over foreign lands on Sunday evenings, carrying its radio-friends with it, the linoleum associated with the Armstrong Quakers welcomes its Friday night party in the home of the Quaker girl at Lancaster, Pa. It is natural to associate the neat and clear-cut patterns of this type of floor decoration with the lighter and more cheery forms of music. At 10 o'clock last Friday, through the WJZ network, an entertainment of this kind was offered.

The chorus and orchestra united in opening the affair with the query "What Have You?" This number itself was one of the best things that they did have to offer in a program which was as good as it was varied. Lois Bennett, soprano, introduced a touch of real beauty in the old song "Water Parted" and later, with Mary Hopple, contralto, fairly radiated happiness in "Come to the Fair." The male quartet was equally joyful in "Swing Along" and "Just Like a Melody Out of the Sky," while the orchestra carried on in the same spirit with Rubenstein's "Valse Caprice." "A Tree in the Park" was offered in a special arrangement for piano, trumpet and guitar.

In conclusion, the combined orchestra and chorus asked another question, "Why Do I Love You"—a new number from "Tell Me More," and not to be confused with the similarly titled song from "Show Boat," which is considerably better.

In the following half hour, through the same chain, Otto Wick conducted the Master Musicians series orchestra in a concert which included two of his own compositions—theme melodies from "The Rescue" and "The Moon Maid," but ones which are entirely superior to the average song melody used for this purpose. "Devotion"—the first of the two, expresses some real feeling and does it with equally real music. The second number, a waltz, is also attractive.

Mr. Wick, who is a member of the NBC staff of arrangers, was born in Krefeld, Ger., and studied in Cologne before coming to America 25 years ago, and embarking upon a successful musical career. D. M.

He 'Knew Vallee When'

Rudy Vallee is famous now, but he remembers staff writers of the National Broadcasting Company who "knew him when"—

Chester Frost, newest member of the NBC staff of continuity writers, on ... directed in Boston radio studios an orchestra of which Rudy Vallee was an obscure member. Mr. Frost claims to be the author of the first continuity program ever radiocast as such in Boston.

Radio Actor Takes His Bow

The habits of a lifetime do not vanish even in front of a microphone. An actor, who had spent 20 years on the stage, was to play a part in a National Broadcasting Company program. He read his lines into the microphone. Then he stepped back several paces and bowed three times.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. It has shifted "from political and military considerations" to the "economic and moral."
2. $20,000.
3. Stainless steel. It doesn't discolor the fruit.
4. That the sun revolved around the earth.
5. What the child can do with it. "Far better a box of clothespins from which the children may build log houses, make dolls and people of all sorts, than the most accomplished and finished mechanical toy."

AMUSEMENTS

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THE HOME FORUM

On Acquiring a Vocabulary

Words,—light as dreams,
Tough as oak,
Precious as gold,
As poppies and corn.

IT SHOULD, of course, be a natural process to acquire ever more words. As children, we all unconsciously pursued them with innocent ardor and every day added to our treasures, realizing, I suppose, in some obscure way that they were the means of getting a footing amongst the extraordinary creatures and things which we saw around us. As the years passed, however, our efforts often subsided, nay, sometimes even ceased entirely. Only the poets continue the quest with unabated zeal: Baudelaire, Gautier, and Hérédia, for example; and Victor Hugo, too, confessing to a tremendous liking for lexicons, an uncontrollable appetite for dictionaries.

It is, I fancy, particularly a Celtic characteristic to rejoice greatly in words. At any rate, it was Edward Thomas, a west country poet, who wrote the lines quoted above, going on to tell us how there were words "sweet as birds," "older far than oldest yew," "old as our hills are old, young as our streams after rain." I can myself never think of words or the choice of them without remembering a much less known writer, a young Welsh poet, who, living in a wild corner of Wales, where few books and certainly no dictionaries could be consulted, yet thought of a scheme for enriching himself with words. He was a genius, though nobody, least of all the inhabitants of the village where his statue now stands, ever suspected it. A somewhat useless fellow, people would have told you, working on his father's farm in a spasmodic fashion, plowing and digging and sometimes talking nonsense to the cocks and hens as he fed them at the barn door.

Hedd Wynne, for this was our poet's name, practiced verse-writing under difficulties. He managed now and then to procure himself an old book of poems in his native tongue and then proceeded to imitate its odes, englynion and lullabies while out on the hills shepherding or peat cutting; making little lyrics after the ancient patterns still fashionable in Wales; writing about the peat, or the sky, or some wilding flower.

Welsh verse being riddle-like, high inflected and tending to the gnomic, much meaning has to be compressed into small space. Accordingly, the young poet felt a constant need of accumulating more and more effective turns of speech. Neither bird nor beast could help him here; but, spurred by his devotion to his art, he bethought him of a great plan. Whenever a preacher from another locality visited the neighborhood (and this was a frequent occurrence), over the hills he would go, walking 30 miles if necessary and sitting out the longest day of discourses in order to catch up and appropriate any unusual verb, or noun, or adjective. Living in a country given to rhetoric and poetry, his word hunting was highly successful. He became a poet, though an unrecognized one, and at long last was awarded the bardic crown of which he must so often have dreamed.

The devotion of this country lad to words, and his discovery of their importance, seems particularly interesting when one remembers how such a writer as Joseph Conrad eulogized them; how Tchekhov pursued his studies relentlessly in the same direction. The great Russian, indeed (who had himself a marvelous vocabulary collected from the sacred Scriptures, from speeches, from lexicons and glossaries and even from trade catalogues), advised a literary friend who desired to write better novels to do exactly what our innocent Welsh boy did—accumulate words and still more words.

Such experiences as Hedd Wynne's throw light upon the past, too, since they lead us to remember the shifts to which those who much desire knowledge have sometimes been put to obtain it. Accustomed as we are to sumptuous dictionaries, even to notes on words in our daily newspapers, it is difficult to conceive of people heaping up a hoard of words in memory; yet this is what great writers must formerly have done. Even Shakespeare must have been dependent on his industry for most of his words. And words in his day were exceptionally lively things, changeful and numerous; for England was rich in dialects then, rich also in newly imported rarities from far lands.

At those informal clubs—the taverns by Thames-side, conversation must have turned often on this interesting topic; and one can well imagine Shakespeare, who loved country words "full of pith and village realism," standing up for dialect, whilst Ben Jonson praised the rolling sounds of derivatives from the Greek and Latin. Ben Jonson, indeed, gives us ample proof of his own interest in the matter, writing in his "Discoveries" both of the coining of new words and the merits of old ones. "Words are the people's," says he, in one place, "yet there is a choice of them to be made . . . some are of the camp, some of the council board, some of the shop, some of the sheep-cote, some of the pulpit, some of the Bar"; and again, "Pure and neat language I love, yet plain and customary"; and yet again, "Some words are to be culled out for ornament and colour, as we gather flowers to strew houses or make garlands; but they are better when they grow to our style, as in a meadow, where, though the mere grass and greenness delight, yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify."

As has been pointed out by Anatole France and more recently by Robert Bridges, it is childlike to admire words. But it was not necessary, in childhood, to understand them fully in order to admire them. One could enjoy then much one did not comprehend and, even if great classical names and learned conventions lay like barriers across the page, one wondered and pressed on. The beauty of proper names was a great lure in those days. I had myself, when a little girl of nine or ten, an old book on mythology, written in the form of question and answer, which had descended to me from some aunt or uncle; and in this I read daily, liking the names of Hercules and Juno and Niobe far more than their rather incomprehensible histories. But even a column of nouns in a Latin grammar was wonderful, and I shall never forget my satisfaction in the first task given me by the sweet white-haired lady, who admitted me to a class attended by my little brother. Few pages have since seemed so wonderful to me as the first page of my new Latin primer, with its little groups of wonderful, magnificent words, each one a sort of jewel, a promise, a little door. Even yet "hortus" seems to me more than a garden—a mystic pleasaunce rather, walled and watered by a pure stream; and "gladius," if a sword, then that flaming one which the great cherubim drew when he stood guard at the east gate of Eden. By the day on which I was to repeat the whole column of these far-reaching, wonderful words, I was more than ready, and even pleaded to be allowed to wear my best frock and beads in honor of the afternoon; which was not actually so foolish as it was then deemed to be, for it was a rather important occasion. Yes, words can be entrancing things. Viewed either imaginatively or "engrailed with rare device" of symbolism and weighted with true meaning, they can lead us to the very gates of paradise.

G. T.

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So Young and Sweet a Place

Merrow, where the cuckoos cry, is the most haunting of places. Its tale is told now, its history over; it is full only of memories and of sighs. Its days have been so brimming over, all these million years! Now it is resting after stress—utterly at peace and contented with the joy of the summer sun. There is no sound but the whispering of the grass in the breeze. Over the Down the skies are blue and white; beyond and below are the green woods by St. Catherine's Hill where the church is hidden. Is there anything so still as landscape? Even when the wind blows on the hill and stirs the dry, sweet scent of grass, nothing seems to move in that lovely picture stretched before you. It is all so old, yet so full of youth. Hidden somewhere there is the Way they call the Pilgrims', whose church was St. Catherine's; their long march passed by here, over the Surrey hills to Canterbury. The ancient Britons trafficked there before the Pilgrims knew it.

But long and long before that time
When bison used to roam on it
Did Taffy and her Daddy climb
The Down and had their home on it.

It does not seem so many thousand years ago that Taffimai played with the butterflies and chased the rabbits to their holes. Merrow Down is so young and so sweet a place today, and it keeps the little, old, young memory of Taffimai with such care. That is the secret of its joy and peace and beauty.

Boo-boo, the Rabbit Cat

The long-promised yellow kitten was held up to me in the shaking hands of the old grandmother as I sat on my horse before the farmhouse door.

"He ain't got no tail," she quavered apologetically. "Rabbit-cat, we call him. Awful' cunnin'." . . .

Bobby continued to be engagingly different from his kind. His build was queer, being stubby and compact, with peggy forelegs and long, ungainly hind heels that lifted him higher in the rear than in front. His back line was straight, with no cat curves or slinkings, and at its end stood up a pumball of a stub, a fluffy, round thing like a cottontail's, carried high and triumphantly above his back. It was an ill moment indeed that made our Bobby's tail droop. As he trotted stubbornly along on those peggy legs, he had the look of a plucky terrier; in fact, we could never decide whether he was more like a dog or a rabbit, for he developed noticeably doggish ways, answering his name instantly, and coming at a cordial trot if one snapped one's fingers at him.

"Boo-boo!" some one would call (his name had soon dwindled to this absurdity), and he would promptly look up, though there was little to be read in his pale, now lemon-colored eyes, monotonous and unemotional as a rabbit's. If he was absorbed in some mischief and did not immediately obey, "Boo-boo!" was roared at him irately, and he came at once. When one shouted louder than usual, he often remarked, "Pr-oo?" inquiringly, and with every sign of pleasure as he trotted across the floor, although any ordinary feline would have fled in fright if thus addressed.

In his consistently doggish way, he liked society and variety. He liked interfering in human pursuits: posing with bland assurance on the rounds of a ladder just as some one was backing embarrassedly down with a huge forkful of hay; winding fervidly around one's ankles while one was suspended delicately over the edge of a deep grain-bin; and once, as I sat laboriously milking my pet cow, approaching from the rear and beginning to sharpen his claws in my back.

"Boo-boo!" I exploded as loudly as I dared without frightening the cow, who happened to be in a ideally peaceful frame of mind and was "letting down milk" wonderfully. Boo stopped his sharpening and stood there on his hind legs, his claws still sunk in my coat, peering round at me and purring sweetly, his little round face so pleasant, so unmoved! What was one to do with such an unimpressibly little pest of a cat?

Doubtless our cows and horses echoed this sentiment, for Boo-boo feared none of the animals, even the most horny and bristly of them. Strolling along the cattle stanchions, he would pick out a promising back, step on the beast's head, then walk the ridge of her neck, down her spine, and settle deliberately in some hairy hollow, folding his paws under his breast and blinking impish satisfaction from slits of yellow eyes. Not, I think, that he especially cared to sleep on cows' backs; it was merely something amusing and new.

Early one morning I entered the horse-stable and was petrified to see a yellow ball on the round, blanketed hips of our hackney stallion, Goldcoin, an emphatic animal who, I am sure, had never been slept on before. The horse looked around at me inquiringly, whereat Boo-boo awoke, rose, and stretched fearfully fore and aft, giving a couple of heartfelt clutches through the blanket as he finished. Poor Goldcoin suddenly hollowed his back under these pricks, clattered his feet in alarm; but his tormentor sat there looking unusually blissful and blinking benignly down at me from that impressive height.—From "Lambs In March, and Other Essays," by ANNE BOSWORTH GREENE.

Eisenach and Bach

It would be difficult to propose a spot more fitting than Eisenach for Sebastian's birthplace. In the heart of Germany, sheltered under the tree-clad summits of the Thuringian Wald, nature had dowered it with beauty of location. Religion, romance and music charged its atmosphere with poetry. Towering precipitously on the south, the stately Wartburg once sheltered Luther. Within the castle, to whose beckoning walls Sebastian often must have climbed, the chamber was accessible in which the German Bible had its birth and the valiant hymn-tunes were conceived which bear the Reformation on their virile phrases. Here lived the saintly Elisabeth, here the famous Tourney of Song was held (1207), and here German minstrelsy prolifically flowered. The town below reacted to these urgent inspirations. "Claruit semper urbs nostra musica," wrote its historian thirteen years after Sebastian's birth, and devised convincing anagrams, "Isenacum en musica" (Here, sirs, find music), and "en canimus" (listen, we are singing"). . . .

Sebastian's Eisenach years pass almost unrecorded. His father's avid pupil, we picture him practising violin and viola with patient concentration, sharing his father's rehearsals, sitting beside Johann Christoph in the St. Georgenkirche, pulling out the lumbersome stops, or turning the thumbed manuscript on the organ desk. We follow him to school across the Frauenplan to the Lutherstrasse, past the gabled Lutherhaus, where Frau von Cotta entertained the reformer as a boy, along the leafy Esplanade by the ancient Schloss, past the St. Georgenkirche, its present tower alone unfamiliar to him, and so to the Predigerplatz, which takes its name from a Dominican foundation, whose church formed the north side of the convent quadrangle and today houses the Thuringer Museum. Its western wing no longer stands, but those of the stone-flagged vaulted corridors with mural inscriptions and sculptured memorials still echo youthful voices as when Sebastian frequented them as a schoolboy.—From "Bach: A Biography," by C. S. TERRY.

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The White Peacock. From a Drypoint by Hans Frank.

MR. HANS FRANK has in this print adopted a comparatively new medium in his hands, but which shows the same masterly craftsmanship as his woodcuts. He has chosen a motif which has appealed to him before when color has played an important, not to say the essential, part in achieving the end in view and enhancing the effect. But "The White Peacock" is in its pure white a thing of beauty.

It is, in fact, difficult to imagine a daintier and more graceful picture than this bird, conscious of its beauty, perching on its branch in proud unconcern. Many an artist and many a poet have eulogized the picturesqueness of the peacock, on the terrace of an ancient mansion, on a velvety lawn and so on, but Hans Frank requires none of these to make his print full of allure and possessed of a delicate lightness rarely achieved even in such a sympathetic and delightful medium as drypoint. The white peacock sits on its simple branch as if suspended in mid-air, but it is itself so light and aerial that it strikes one as being quite in accordance with the fitness of things. It is no phantom bird—it has a solid body beneath this luxurious plumage shrouding it in fluffy whiteness and like a lovely train drooping from between the half unfolded wings.

Mr. Hans Frank is bent upon doing more work in this medium and has in fact already completed one or two equally brilliant plates. Lovers of his art, who are to be found in many corners of the earth, will be eagerly looking forward to these prints.

Ladies and a Little Girl

The loveliest ladies I ever have seen
Were painted on grandmother's old clock's face:
Their dresses were beautiful, wonderful things
Of flutings and ruffles and ribbons and lace.

The loveliest ladies, all silver and white,
With lavender velvet in quaint little loops;
The slippers they wore were the tiniest things,
Their skirts were billowed with bustles and hoops.

They were gathering flowers at evening time
From the sweet-briar hedge by the old garden walk,
And often I listened—and almost caught
Their lady-like laughter, their faint, sweet talk.

And always beside them—a dear little girl
Stood holding a basket half filled with bright flowers
And sometimes I fancied I saw her look
Quite wistfully up at the clock's slow hours.

O, the ladies were lovely, the garden was sweet,
And the dear little girl was a picture to see,
But I wished many times that her long skirts were short,
And that she could jump over the hedge to me.

—GRACE NOLL CROWELL, in "Miss Humpety Comes to Tea, and Other Poems."

La Capacité que Dieu a donnée

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LE FAIT que l'entendement humain, ainsi nommé, consiste en un sens de limitation, et qu'il tente de limiter toutes choses, est trop évident pour qu'il soit nécessaire de l'expliquer longuement. Ce sens erroné de l'Entendement, savoir: l'entendement charnel, ainsi que le rend la Bible anglaise, est tout à fait limité; c'est pourquoi il tente sans cesse de limiter les hommes en tout, surtout en ce qui concerne la capacité. Mais les enseignements du christianisme, tels que les a établis Christ-Jésus, déclarent que "toutes choses sont possibles à Dieu;" et lorsque ses disciples avaient manqué de guérir l'enfant affligé d'un esprit muet, le Maître dit à son père: "Si tu peux le croire, toutes choses sont possibles pour celui qui croit." Ces deux déclarations révèlent le fait spirituel que l'homme, en qualité de rejeton de Dieu, a des capacités infinies et qu'il reflète un pouvoir spirituel illimité.

Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, celui "qui croit," c'est-à-dire, celui qui comprend Dieu et Sa création, peut saisir ces faits et jouir de l'exercice de ses pouvoirs que Dieu lui a donnés pour accomplir tout ce qui est juste. Cela est rendu possible si l'on accepte et comprend que Christ-Jésus est le seul et unique Sauveur du monde, et que Dieu est le Principe divin, la Vérité, la Vie et l'Amour omnipotents, ce qui est tout à fait conforme aux enseignements de la Sainte Bible. Le Principe divin, tel que le révèle la Science Chrétienne est la seule source de pouvoir, de capacité, car il est la Vie que Christ-Jésus manifesta en surmontant toute matérialité, y compris la mort. Dans ses enseignements concernant la nature et l'utilité de la Vie divine, Mary Baker Eddy, expose maintes et maintes fois le grand fait que le sens de vie que manifesta Christ-Jésus pendant toute sa carrière terrestre était accompagné d'un sens de capacité illimitée,—de pouvoir spirituel. Elle écrit à la page 42 de *Unity of Good:* "Pour Christ, la Vie n'était pas simplement un sens d'existence, mais un sens de puissance et de capacité de subjuguer les conditions matérielles." Ce qui le prouve, c'est qu'en toute circonstance, selon le rapport des Écritures, Christ-Jésus guérit par le pouvoir spirituel: le péché, la maladie et la mort dans la pensée de ceux qui venaient lui demander du secours.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que ce pouvoir spirituel, cette capacité ou faculté, accompagne naturellement la relation de l'homme à Dieu en tant qu'image et que ressemblance de Dieu,—en tant que réflexion parfaite du Principe divin. Aussi, dans la Science, le pouvoir spirituel et les possibilités ne sont pas personnels, mais ils dérivent de Dieu, seule source de faculté, à qui "toutes choses sont possibles." Mrs. Eddy écrit à ce propos à la page 183 de *Miscellaneous Writings:* "L'homme est l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu; tout ce qui est possible à Dieu, est possible à l'homme *à titre de réflexion de Dieu.* La transparence de la Science nous apprend ceci, et nous le recevons; elle nous apprend que l'homme peut accomplir les écritures en toute circonstance."

Dans la mesure où ces enseignements sont appliqués aux problèmes humains dans le foyer, dans les vocations, dans la religion, dans le service public,—au fait, partout,—la pensée et l'activité humaines se transforment, et les démonstrations de la Science Chrétienne produisent la santé, le bonheur, la prospérité, le succès, la paix et la bonne volonté pour tous ceux qui aiment ses commandements et qui y obéissent. Ainsi, la Science de Dieu et de l'homme établit aujourd'hui le royaume des cieux sur terre.

Cette méthode scientifique agit strictement selon les enseignements des écrivains du Nouveau Testament, car elle réitère les exhortations qu'ils font aux hommes de se fier exclusivement à Dieu en ce qui concerne le pouvoir et la direction. Saint Pierre déclara, par exemple: "Si quelqu'un exerce quelque ministère, que ce soit avec la force que Dieu donne." De même saint Paul expliqua très clairement, lorsqu'il écrivit aux Corinthiens, qu'il n'est pas possible que les hommes se suffisent à eux-mêmes, car, ainsi qu'il le dit: "Toute notre capacité vient de Dieu." L'importance que les écrits de Mrs. Eddy donnent à ces faits montre combien son enseignement est fidèle au christianisme primitif; et ceci révèle dans une grande mesure la cause de la vitalité et du succès de la Science du christianisme telle qu'elle nous est révélée et rendue pratique aujourd'hui.

Ce sujet de la faculté que Dieu a donnée à l'homme spirituel ne pourrait guère être mieux résumé que dans les paroles d'affectueux encouragement de Mrs. Eddy que l'on trouve à la page 16 de *Miscellaneous Writings:* "Le Principe du christianisme est infini: en vérité, c'est Dieu; et ce Principe infini réclame de l'homme des choses infinies qui sont divines, non humaines: et la faculté que l'homme possède d'y répondre vient de Dieu; car, étant Son image et Sa ressemblance, l'homme doit refléter en son entier la domination de l'Esprit—voire même sa suprématie sur le péché, la maladie et la mort."

Couralee Quiverell

"Couralee Quiverell"—so, they repeat and tell,
Is the name a minstrel once gave to this worn green bell.
Its casting, only guessed, cannot surely now be told;
Nor who hung it up here bravely in days so dimly old.

In its age-eroded belfry, the first bellbeam slacked.
Condemned, it was replaced; then the bell-hinge cracked
Legends ago. This beam, warped with age, bears the mold
Of many a dripping dawn; the shrinkage of midnights utterly cold.

Its weight has worn and loosened the long-bolted block;
Too easily the tongue may waver, and almost knock.
Perchance if a bat hooked even his gossamer onto the beam
The whole belfry might topple, and go down like a dream.

It seemed quite as frail, old Johann repeats to me.
When that minstrel came and named the bell, lazily:
Couralee Quiverell—Couralee—

I came, a curious traveler; I stroked the bell.
It answered me today: "Long to hang—long to hang—
Couralee Quiverell."

MARTHA WEBSTER MERRIEHEW.

God-given Ability

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THAT the human mind, so called, consists of a sense of limitation, and that it attempts to limit everything, is a fact too evident to require extensive comment. This false sense of Mind, or "the carnal mind," as the Bible terms it, is altogether finite; and, therefore, it constantly attempts to limit men in everything, especially in ability. But the teachings of Christianity as established by Christ Jesus plainly declare that "with God all things are possible;" and when his disciples had failed to heal the boy afflicted with a dumb spirit, the Master said to the lad's father, "If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth." These two statements reveal the spiritual fact that man, as the offspring of God, has infinite abilities, and reflects unlimited spiritual power.

Through Christian Science, he "that believeth," that is, he that understands God and His creation, can grasp these facts and enjoy the exercise of his God-given powers for the accomplishment of all that is right. This is made possible through an acceptance and understanding of Christ Jesus as the one and only Saviour of the world, and of God as divine Principle, omnipotent Truth, Life, and Love, in exact accordance with the teachings of the Holy Bible. Divine Principle as revealed in Christian Science is the only source of power or ability, for it is the Life which Christ Jesus manifested in overcoming all materiality, including death. In her teachings as to the nature and availability of divine Life, Mary Baker Eddy repeatedly sets forth the great fact that the sense of life manifested by Christ Jesus throughout his earthly career was accompanied with a sense of unlimited ability—spiritual power. In "Unity of Good" (p. 42) she writes, "With Christ, Life was not merely a sense of existence, but a sense of might and ability to subdue material conditions." That this is true is evidenced by the fact that, according to the Scriptural record, Christ Jesus in every instance healed by spiritual power sin, sickness, and death in the thought of those who came to him for help.

Christian Science teaches that this spiritual power or ability is the natural concomitant of man's relation to God as His image and likeness,—that is, the perfect reflection of divine Principle. Hence, in Science, spiritual power and possibilities are not personal, but are derived from God, the one source of ability, with whom "all things are possible." Of this Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 183): "Man is God's image and likeness; whatever is possible to God, is possible to man *as God's reflection.* Through the transparency of Science we learn this, and receive it: learn that man can fulfil the Scriptures in every instance."

As these teachings are applied to human problems in the home, in the vocations, in religion, in public service,—in fact, everywhere,—human thought and activity are thereby transformed, and the demonstrations of Christian Science bring out health, happiness, prosperity, success, peace, and good will for all who love and obey its behests. Thus, the Science of God and man is today establishing the kingdom of heaven on earth.

This scientific method works strictly in accord with the teachings of the New Testament writers, for it reiterates their admonitions that men should rely exclusively on God for power and guidance. As Peter declared, for instance, "If any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth." Paul also made it very plain, when writing to the Corinthians, that men cannot possibly be sufficient of themselves, for, as he said, "our sufficiency is of God." The emphasis on these facts in the writings of Mrs. Eddy shows how true to primitive Christianity is her teaching; and in no small degree this discloses the reason for the vitality and success of the Science of Christianity as revealed and made practical in our own day.

This subject of spiritual man's God-given ability could hardly be better summarized than in Mrs. Eddy's words of loving encouragement, found in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 16), "The Principle of Christianity is infinite: it is indeed God; and this infinite Principle hath infinite claims on man, and these claims are divine, not human; and man's ability to meet them is from God; for, being His likeness and image, man must reflect the full dominion of Spirit—even its supremacy over sin, sickness, and death."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Spring Has Come to Greece

Saloniki, the capital of Macedonia, Saint Paul's Thessalonica—how magnificent is her setting! Encircled in mountains over which famed Olympus towers in majesty and beauty, mirrored in the rich blue of her bay, this city whose history is one of continual conflict, is now growing in size and importance, at strides which make one gape in wonder.

From the wide French window of a modern apartment house, one has an unobstructed view across the low roofs of the neighboring houses, across the gleaming bay to snow-capped Olympus. As the outlook is broad and lovely beyond words, one's thoughts become lofty; one waxes poetical at thinking of the dark past, the vigorous present and the hopeful future of Macedonia and all Greece. For the moment there could be no finer symbol of Greece than a pine tree in the early spring when, still dark and somber with the garment of winter, her branches are tipped with the fresh, fair green of her new garb. So is Greece, in that stage of changing her raiment, and putting on the garment of progress; there is still about her the lingering charm of the old régime which she is fast shedding as her sails fill with the keen wind of freedom and hope.

Far below in the cobbled street a peasant woman passes on her way to the city market. Her costume is heavy and colorful, as is that of her husband who leads his patient, heavily burdened donkey bedecked in a collar of blue beads. They pass the gate of the general's house where an Evzone (Greek soldier who wears a strange costume of Albanian origin) leans sleepily on his bayonet, the breeze stirring his short, full kilt and the long tassel on his little skull cap.

A barefoot fisherman, with his tray of wares upon his head, moves swiftly and easily through the crowded streets passing a vendor of arrowroot cream whose big, round, folding table makes a spacious tray for his little bowls of pudding. A hamal, head down, bent double under his incredible load, has right of way on a narrow pavement. A Jewish matron, arms folded under her narrow apron, wears a long open coat lined and trimmed with rabbit's fur and a most amazing headdress. This costume and the others are fast disappearing as the Near East sheds her old manners for the standardized garments of the West.

The old citadel of the city lies sundrenched behind the remnants of the old city wall, unchanged and unchangingly aloof above the teeming modern city of trams and buses, shops and hotels. How soon will the springtime of progress creep up those narrow streets of the old Turkish town, turning the darkness of antiquity into the freshness of modernity?

And man who, like the rising sap of the pine tree, makes growth and progress possible—is he too changing with the external things about him? Antiquated business methods, ancient superstitions, old enmities must all give way before the purifying elements of education and enlightenment; till this land shall stand, like the pine tree on the hillside, clothed in fresh raiment. For spring has come to Greece, after the long winter of oppression and ignorance.

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STOCK PRICES SHOW RATHER HEAVY TONE

Week-End Profit-Taking and 'Bear' Selling Factors —Bond Trading Dull

NEW YORK (AP)—Stock prices displayed a decidedly reactionary tone in today's brief session of the market. Selling represented realizing on the part of professional traders who had piled up profits earlier in the week, as well as considerable "bear" selling, based on the belief that a further corrective reaction was necessary.

Continued firmness of money rates at a time when normal developments call for an easing in rates was a source of widespread uneasiness.

Renewal of Senator King's proposal of congressional action to check stock speculation also was a disturbing factor. Unless there should be a drastic downward readjustment of securities values, or a marked change in the credit policy of the Federal Reserve Board, bankers see no early prospect of easier money rates.

Baldwin Locomotive, sponsored by the Cutten-Fisher interests, was pushed upward in reflection of the recent stock split up. Commercial Investment Trust, R. H. Macy and Youngstown Steel also showed independent strength.

Selling pressure today was directed against many of the recent leaders in the industrial and public utility groups. General Electric extended its loss to 6¾ points, American Telephone to 4½ and American Can, Bethlehem Steel, American & Foreign Power, Electric Auto-lite, Sears, Roebuck, and Westinghouse Electric sold 2 to nearly 4 points lower. Scores of others, including U. S. Steel, International Telephone and Consolidated Gas sagged a point or more.

The closing was heavy. Total sales approximated 1,250,000 shares. Trading slowed up today in the listed bond market, with activity in the convertibles chiefly on the selling side. With the exception of a few leaders the market was a dull affair.

American Telephone convertible 4½s got up to 190, within a point of their record high established yesterday, and then broke 4 points. International Telephone Convertible 4½s also were reactionary.

In the rails Alleghany Corporation issues were turned over in light volume at fractionally lower prices. Atchison convertible 4½s improved, but Missouri Pacific 5½s dropped two points to 117.

The industrials were the only issues as a group to display strength. American I. G. Chemical 5½s moved up a fraction, International Cement 5s a point and Wickwire Spencer Steel convertible 7s 2. Cuba Cane Sugar 8s and 7s continued their decline inspired by the recapitalization plans for the company.

EVANS AUTO LOADING SHOWS INCOME GAIN

Evans Auto Loading Co., Inc., in the first six months of 1929 earned between $520,000 and $550,000 after all charges, including reserve for federal taxes, equal to between $2.13 and $2.25 a share on the approximately 244,500 shares outstanding after payment of the 2 per cent stock dividend on April 1, last.

In the corresponding period of 1928, net income after all charges, including reserve for federal taxes, was $491,536, equal to $2.01 a share on the present capitalization.

The company has been paying rather high rates for money to purchase lumber on the Pacific coast. Its borrowings for this purpose aggregate $800,000. By funding this indebtedness through the proposed issue of $900,000 6 per cent convertible debentures, a material saving in interest charges is in prospect. The bonds are convertible into stock at the rate of 11 shares for each $1000 bond.

EARLY GAINS IN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK (AP)—Cotton opened steady today at an advance of 5 to 8 points on week-end covering inspired by fairly steady Liverpool cables and unfavorable features in the weather news. The latter included reports of showers in the eastern belt and in parts of Texas, but indicated an absence of moisture in the relatively dry western and northwestern sections of that State.

October sold up to 18.79 and January to 18.98 on this buying and the market was very quiet after the call. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 or 5 points the first half hour.

Cotton on shipboard awaiting clearance at the end of the week was estimated at 46,000 bales, compared with 71,000 last year.

Private cables reported continental liquidation and Bombay selling in Liverpool, but a fair amount of trade calling.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston—The one decided stumbling block, the one factor that may temporarily put a halt to the further discounting of even the most brilliant prospects, is the credit situation. In another two months fall demands will be upon us, and these promise to be unusually heavy. With funds in the market and business contending for credit, its cost is apt to become discouragingly expensive unless there is a reversal of policy on the part of the Federal Reserve Board that would make available the last reserves of credit.

Clark, Childs & Co., Boston—Money rates are firm but fundamentally the situation is a sound one. The upward trend of the market in recent weeks has been confined to a relatively small part of the list but this is not necessarily a sign of distribution, and we look for carefully selected long commitments to continue to show satisfactory profits.

Elmer H. Bricht & Co., Boston—The cross currents within the market directed toward both higher and lower prices at the same time continue to stress on the bull side of the market assuredness of outlook for the future regardless of current earnings. The rails particularly we feel should come to the fore at times of market quietness.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

White Sewing Machine Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1929, net of $161,174 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $1.61 a share on 100,000 no-par shares of $4 preferred, compared with $704,381 in the first half of 1928, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $2.53 a share on 200,000 no-par shares of common. Net for the quarter ended June 30 was $241,763 after above charges, equal to 70 cents a share on the common, contrasting with net loss of $80,588 in the preceding quarter and comparing with net of $403,784 or $1.51 a share on the common in the June quarter of 1928.

AMERICAN ICE PROFIT

American Ice Company reports June profit of $906,799 after interest, but before federal taxes and depreciation, compared with $701,403 in June, 1928. Profit for six months was $2,107,928 before federal taxes and depreciation, compared with $1,607,582 a year before.

NORTH ATLANTIC OYSTER FARMS

Directors of North Atlantic Oyster Farms, Inc., have voted to call the class A stock at $40 a share as of Sept. 1, 1929. Stock is convertible into common share for share, up to Aug. 31.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. High	1929 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 27	Last July 26
54¾	28¾	..	Abitibi	1900	43⅞	45	45⅛	44¾
112	106	7	Ab & Stur pf	50	108	108	108	..
96	84⅜	5	Adams Ex pf	100	89	89	89	89
32⅞	27⅜	2	Adams Mill	100	31	31	31	31
104⅜	27	..	Adv-Rumely	600	33	32	32	33
115	49¼	..	Adv-Ru pf	400	50	50	50	..
6	1⅛	..	Ahumada	700	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
183⅝	92¼	2	Air Reduc	2400	172⅜	170	170	172⅝
68⅜	37½	2f	Airway El	200	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	40⅝
11⅞	4¼	..	Alax Rubber	400	5¾	4⅞	4⅞	5
16⅝	4½	..	Alaska Jun	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
25	12	..	Albany PWP	700	19⅞	19	19⅛	19⅞
54⅜	..	..	Alleghany	5500	51⅛	50¼	50⅝	51⅛
118	106⅜	6	Allegh pf rec	200	115	114⅝	114⅝	115½
86⅝	82¾	5½	Allegh ex-w	100	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84
246⅜	241	8	Allied Chem	1900	312	308	308	312½
284½	166	7	Allis-Chal	500	278	274⅜	275	277¼
11⅜	5	..	Amal Lea	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
29⅝	23½	2	Amerada	1500	29	28⅛	28⅞	29
23⅝	10¾	..	Am Ag Ch	500	12¾	11⅝	12¼	12¾
75⅜	46⅜	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	45	45	45	45⅞
73⅞	40¼	..	Am Bosch	4800	62	61⅜	62½	61⅝
82	45	1.60f	Am Brake	1000	57⅞	55½	57	56⅝
34⅝	12⅛	..	Am Br Roy	700	31	30½	30½	31
104	49⅞	..	Am Br Bv pf	10	84	84	84	84
169	107⅜	3f	Am Can	11300	159	156⅜	157⅜	159½
106½	92	6	Am Car & F	400	102¾	101⅞	101⅞	100⅝
120	114	7	Am Car pf	100	114	114	114	..
5⅝	43½	1.60f	Am Com Alc	200	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	48
47⅜	27⅝	2	Am En Til	100	33	33	33	34¼
91½	82¾	..	Am Europe	900	91	90½	91	90
138⅝	75¼	..	Am & F P w	26500	131½	123½	129	132⅜
108½	104	7	Am & FP 7	100	108½	105½	105½	..
42	29¼	1	Am Hawaii	200	35	35	35	35½
20	6¼	6¼	Am Hide	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
48⅝	28	2f	Am Ice	500	45⅞	45½	45½	45½
79⅝	52½	2f	Am Int Corp	2800	76¾	74	75½	76⅝
81⅜	50	2	Am Metals	400	62⅜	62	62	62¼
84⅜	65	7	Am Nat G pf	100	70	70	70	70¼
17¼	4	..	Am Piano	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
55	18½	..	Am Piano pf	200	25	25	25	..
173⅜	81⅜	1f	Am Pw&Lt	900	152¼	150⅜	151½	153⅞
84⅝	78	5	Am P&L pf st	100	81	81	81	81¼
54½	40⅜	1½	Am Radiat	9300	47⅝	46⅜	46⅞	48
84⅝	43	..	Am Rep	100	43	43	43	43⅜
134⅝	106½	2f	Am Roll Mill	2600	126¼	125¼	125¼	126¼
124⅝	92⅛	4	Am Smelt	4800	111	110⅜	110⅜	110¼
72⅝	56	3	Am St Fnd	900	63⅞	63⅜	63⅞	64
85	65	2	Am Stores	100	68	68	68	68
94⅜	71½	..	Am Sugar	700	84½	84	84¼	85
111	104⅞	7	Am Sugar pf	100	108	108	108	108
278	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	9400	268	264	266½	269
148⅜	67¼	1f	Am Tob	1800	129	128½	129	130
25⅞	16⅜	..	Am Wool	400	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17¼
24⅝	11⅝	..	Am Zinc	1200	24	23	23¼	23⅝
11¼	6⅝	..	Am Zinc pf	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	9⅛
140	99	7	Anaconda	10500	113¼	112⅛	112⅜	112⅝
62⅝	42	2.40	Anchor Cap	900	52½	51½	52	52¼
68⅜	44⅜	3	Andes Cop	900	50½	50	50¼	50¼
49⅜	29	2	Arch Dan	200	29¾	28¾	29¼	29¾
15⅜	10⅝	..	Arm Ill A	1500	13⅜	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝
7¼	5⅝	..	Arm Ill B	1800	6⅛	6	6	6
86	71¾	7	Arm Ill pf	300	73	73	73	..
46⅞	15	..	Arnold Cons	400	20¼	20¼	20½	21¾
30	21½	2	Art Boom	100	22	22	22	..
74⅜	43	2½	Asso Dry G	1600	50⅝	50	50	51¼
266¼	195⅛	10	Atchison	4660	251	246⅛	246⅛	148
103⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	200	101	100⅝	100⅝	101
209½	168	10	Atl Coast L	3000	197	197	197	..
67⅜	32⅛	..	Atl G&WI	500	57¼	56⅛	56⅛	57½
77⅞	53½	1f	Atl Refin	3900	67	65½	65⅝	67
115	90	4	Atlas Powd	100	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½
104	49⅞	..	Atlas Pwd pf	30	101	101	101	99⅛
169	107⅜	3f	Auburn Auto	400	390	385	385⅝	387¼
106½	92	6	Auburn Auto.	400	102¾	101⅞	101⅞	100⅝
120	114	7	Am Car pf	100	114	114	114	..
5⅝	43½	1.60f	Am Com Alc	200	45¼	45⅛	45⅛	48
47⅜	27⅝	2	Am En Til	100	33	33	33	34¼
91½	82¾	..	Am Europe	900	91	90½	91	90
138⅝	75¼	..	Am & F P w	26500	131½	123½	129	132⅜
108½	104	7	Am & FP 7	100	108½	105½	105½	..
42	29¼	1	Am Hawaii	200	35	35	35	35½
20	6¼	6¼	Am Hide	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
48⅝	28	2f	Am Ice	500	45⅞	45½	45½	45½
79⅝	52½	2f	Am Int Corp	2800	76¾	74	75½	76⅝
81⅜	50	2	Am Metals	400	62⅜	62	62	62¼
84⅜	65	7	Am Nat G pf	100	70	70	70	70¼
17¼	4	..	Am Piano	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
55	18½	..	Am Piano pf	200	25	25	25	..
173⅝	81⅜	1f	Am Pw&Lt	900	152¼	150⅜	151½	153⅞
84⅝	78	5	Am P&L pf st	100	81	81	81	81¼
54½	40⅜	1½	Am Radiat	9300	47⅝	46⅜	46⅞	48
84⅝	43	..	Am Rep	100	43	43	43	43⅜
134⅝	106½	2f	Am Roll Mill	2600	126¼	125¼	125¼	126¼
124⅝	92⅛	4	Am Smelt	4800	111	110⅜	110⅜	110¼
72⅝	56	3	Am St Fnd	900	63⅞	63⅜	63⅞	64
85	65	2	Am Stores	100	68	68	68	68
94⅜	71½	..	Am Sugar	700	84½	84	84¼	85
111	104⅞	7	Am Sugar pf	100	108	108	108	108
278	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	9400	268	264	266½	269
148⅜	67¼	1f	Am Tob	1800	129	128½	129	130
25⅞	16⅜	..	Am Wool	400	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17¼
24⅝	11⅝	..	Am Zinc	1200	24	23	23¼	23⅝
11¼	6⅝	..	Am Zinc pf	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	9⅛
140	99	7	Anaconda	10500	113¼	112⅛	112⅜	112⅝
62⅝	42	2.40	Anchor Cap	900	52½	51½	52	52¼
68⅜	44⅜	3	Andes Cop	900	50½	50	50¼	50¼
49⅜	29	2	Arch Dan	200	29¾	28¾	29¼	29¾
15⅜	10⅝	..	Arm Ill A	1500	13⅜	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝
7¼	5⅝	..	Arm Ill B	1800	6⅛	6	6	6
86	71¾	7	Arm Ill pf	300	73	73	73	..
46⅞	15	..	Arnold Cons	400	20¼	20¼	20½	21¾
30	21½	2	Art Boom	100	22	22	22	..
74⅜	43	2½	Asso Dry G	1600	50⅝	50	50	51¼
266¼	195⅛	10	Atchison	4660	251	246⅛	246⅛	148
103⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	200	101	100⅝	100⅝	101
209½	168	10	Atl Coast L	3000	197	197	197	..
67⅜	32⅛	..	Atl G&WI	500	57¼	56⅛	56⅛	57½
77⅞	53½	1f	Atl Refin	3900	67	65½	65⅝	67
115	90	4	Atlas Powd	100	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½
104	49⅞	..	Atlas Pwd pf	30	101	101	101	99⅛
169	107⅜	3f	Auburn Auto	400	390	385	385⅝	387¼
106½	92	6	Am Car & F

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Earnings Reports in United States Show Good Gains —Credit Still Tight

From the point now reached by trade and industry in the United States for this year, it seems safe to assume that 1929 as a whole will be a notably profitable year.

A number of authoritative observations see peak of industrial activity as already passed and, presage a decline for the latter half of the year. It is pointed out, however, that with the Federal Reserve Banks able to relieve credit strain when necessary, the expected recession will not be severe.

With the great majority of half-year earnings statements showing gains and a good number of them wide gains, over corresponding periods of last year and with industrial activity at high levels, a moderate reaction could hardly upset the predictions made earlier that 1929 would be an excellent year in business.

Trade Volume Up

The continuance of tight money conditions, where improvement had been expected, and the lack of prospects that credit will ease in the near future, have dampened sentiment somewhat in speculative circles. Bankers are reported as seeing little relief ahead unless the Federal Reserve Bank resumes purchase of acceptances and government obligations in the open market. Commercial demand for credit generally continues keen.

The dollar volume of trade in the week ended July 20 was greater than in either the preceding week or the corresponding week a year ago measured by check payments as reported to the Department of Commerce. The general level of wholesale prices gained over the previous week, but was still about 1 per cent below that of a year ago.

Distribution of merchandise, as indicated by car loadings for the latest reported period, was in excess of a year ago. Crude oil production in the week ended July 20 reached a new high record.

Bank clearings this week totaled $12,836,997,000, a gain of 38 per cent compared with those of the similar week last year.

Financing by bonds amounted to $69,023,000, compared with $48,691,000 last year and $29,621,000 in the corresponding week of 1927.

Reports From Other Countries

GREAT BRITAIN—Speculative buying of tin is reported in progress in Great Britain as a result of the formation of an association of British tin producers. Coal producers have shown a profit for the first quarter of this year, wages and other costs showing reduction while the average output gained.

AUSTRALIA—Large distributors of merchandise in Australia are reporting a volume of trade about equal to last year, according to cable advices to the United States Department of Commerce. Some improvement is noted in inventories. There are signs of a mining revival but, owing to labor difficulties in the timber and coal trades, expansion in most lines is averaging about 50 per cent of normal.

AUSTRIA—Reconstruction of roads and increased building activity has improved the employment situation in Austria. Business failures are reported as lessening, although trade generally continues dull. Credit conditions are extremely tight.

SWEDEN — Business in Sweden continues to follow a satisfactory trend. Prospects are considered encouraging. Money is easy. Exports of sawed wood were usually high, while woodpulp, paper, iron ore, matches and pig iron were shipped in good volume.

MEXICO — General improvement is reported in Mexico, as a result of which the Mexican gold peso is stronger. Automotive sales are good. Industrial expansion is noted following high import duties, with numerous small factories springing up about Mexico City and Monterey.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market has been irregular this week. Uneasiness over credit conditions has induced much selling but many strong spots have developed. American Telephone climbed to a new high at 273. Utilities generally were strong. Call money closed the week at 9 per cent. An increase in broker's loans was reported.

The London Stock Exchange also reflected uneasiness over credit early in the week, apprehension of a rise in the discount rate of the Bank of England influencing sentiment. When no change in the bank rate was announced, the tone of the market brightened perceptibly. Irregularity characterized the week's closing.

Trading on the Paris Bourse was rather dull early this week. The tone was fairly firm and improved Wednesday when an increase in activity also was noted. Late in the week irregularity developed, and trading was again rather restricted.

A listless tone characterized early trading on the Berlin Boerse. Increased activity was noted later, and the tone improved. Dullness, however, again hung over the market as the week closed.

TEXTILE MARKET RATHER INACTIVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER—The local cloth market has been inactive for the week, still inquiry has somewhat broadened and a moderate volume of business has been reported in both wide and narrow plain odds and 36-inch construction.

Small sales of 4.37 and 4.70 sateens have been quoted at 10⅞ cents for the former and 9⅞ cents for the latter.

Renewal of sizable contracts for voiles has also been reported, though at slight price concessions.

Reports that the production of the Arkwright mills in marquisettes and voiles has been sold on contract for the next three months has occasioned a decidedly optimistic feeling in this market.

Prices are quoted on standard print cloth constructions as follows: 28½-inch, 64x60, 8¼c; 39-inch, 56x44, 6¾c; 37-inch, 64x60, 7¾c; 27-inch, 56x52, 5c; 25-inch, 40x32, 3¾c.

GENERAL BRONZE CORP.

NEW YORK—A special meeting of stockholders of General Bronze Corporation has been called for Aug. 5 to vote on the proposed increase in authorized common to 500,000 from 200,000 shares by changing authorized preferred shares, none of which are outstanding, into 200,000 no-par common shares.

KOLSTER IN GERMANY

NEW YORK—Kolster Radio Corporation has entered into an agreement between Kolster Brandes, Ltd., and Telephonfabric Berliner Actsiengesellschaft of Berlin for the manufacture and sale of Kolster and Brandes models in Germany.

R. H. MACY RIGHTS

NEW YORK—Directors of R. H. Macy Company have voted to offer to common stockholders of record Aug. 7 rights to subscribe to additional common at $145 a share in the proportion of one share to every 15 shares held. Subscription rights will expire Sept. 5.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab & Stra[illegible] 5½s '43	110	110
Adams Ex col 4s '48	84	84
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	106⅝	106⅝
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	110	106⅞
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105	105
Am I G 5½s '49 ct	122	121
Am Int 5½s '49	111½	110½
Am Ice 6s	91	91
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	79	78
Am T & T col 5s '46	102	101⅝
Am T & T 4½s '29 ct	100	100
Am T & T 5s '50	102½	102¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '65	105⅛	105
Am W&Elec deb 6s '75	103	103
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104⅞	104⅞
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	112	112
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	95¼	95¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	89	88¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	85	85
Atch T&SF 4s	91¾	91¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	107	107
All Refining deb 5s '37	101	100½
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	82¾	82
B&O ev 4½s '33	97	97
B&O 5s ev Swn div	102	102
B&O 6s '95	108½	108½
Bell Tel of Pa 7s 5s '48 B	103¾	103¾
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	95	95
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	106¼	106¼
Beth Steel con 5½s '52	102¼	102
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104¾	104¼
Boston & Maine RR 5s '67	95	94⅝
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '24	60	60
Bklyn-Man Tr 4½ '68 '68	91¾	91½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	87⅝	87⅝
Buff R & P 4½s '57	86⅝	86⅝
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100¼	100¼
By Products 6½s '45	100	100
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	100	100
Cal Pet cv 5s '29	99½	98⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99¼	99¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	83¼	83¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	96	95¾
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	95¼	94¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	84¾	84¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	96	96
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100¼	100½
Certainteed 5½s reis '48	70	70
Ches Corp 5s '47 reis	98	96½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99½	99¼
Ches & O 4½s A	93¾	93¾
Ches O RA 1st 4s '89	82	82
Chi-B & Q gen 4s '58	89	89
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	102¾	102¾
Chi East Ill 5s '51	76½	76
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	101	101
Chi Gt West 4s '59	64	64
Chi Ind & Lrfg 6s '47	106¾	106¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 5s '00	77	75½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	89½	89½
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	85¼	85¼
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	102	102
Chi & Nw 4½s	97½	97½
Chi Railway 5s '27	84⅞	84⅞
Chi R&P gen 4s '88	86¼	86¼
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	93⅜	93¼
Chi R&P 4½s	88	88
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	99¼	99¼
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	102¾	102¾
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	83¾	83¾
Chi & W Indiana 5s '62 ctf	102¾	102¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	94½
Chile-Mtge 6s '57	85¼	85¼
Cin Gas & El 4s	85¾	85¼
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	85¼	85¼
Clev CC&StL 4s air dry '29	91¼	91¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103	103
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106½	106½
Colum Gas&Elec 5s '52 Apr	98¾	97¾
Colum Gas&Elec 5s '52 May	98¾	98¼
Com Az Reraqua 7½s '57	86	86
Com Inv Trust 5½s	99¼	99
Com Inv Trust 6s	91⅝	91⅜
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	66⅝	66⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	104⅝
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	96¾	96¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s	101	101
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	63⅛	63
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	63	61
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100	99¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	66⅞	65
Den Gas & El 5s stamped	98¾	98¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	50	50
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	96	95
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101	101
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	100¼	100¼
Detroit Ed rfg 4½s '61	107	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100½	100
Duke-P Power 6s '66	104	104
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	87½	86½
East Tenn Va G 5s '30	102⅝	102⅝
Edison Ill of Bky 4s	94¾	94¾
Elec Invm Coal 7s '31 war.	73	73
Erie 1st con 4s '96	81¾	81¾
Erie 5s '67. 4s '75	92¾	92½
Erie gen lien	75	75
Fla East Coast 5s '74	65¾	65¾
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	95	94
Gen Cable Corp 5½s	97¼	97¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101⅝
Gen Steel 5½s wi	100	99⅞
Geo & Ala Ry 5s	85½	85½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106¾	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	91¾	91¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 5s '36	103	102
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	109½	109½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	93⅞	93⅞
Great Northern 7s '36	110¼	109¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72¼	72
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	78¾	78¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	100
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	102¼	102¼
Ill Cent Wn 4s	88	88
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	98¼	97½
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	88½	88¼
Ill Cen 5½s '34	101¼	101¼
Ill Cen 6½s '34	107	106¾
Inter Match Corp 5s reis '47	94¾	94¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	62¼	62
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	61¾	61½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '52	90	90
Int Cement Corp 5s '41	105	104
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	90¼	90¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	84	84
Int Paper 6s '55	89	89
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	91	91
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	92¼	92
Int Tel & Tel 5s cv	166	164½
K C Mun Bdg 5s	99	99
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	101¾	101¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	96½	96
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87½	87½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104	104
Kan Gas Co Elec 4s '49	80	80
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102¾	102¾
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	97⅝	97⅝
L'Autaro Les '54 ww	100	100
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	85	85
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	85	85
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	84¼	84¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	98¾	98¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	105⅞	105⅞
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	93	93
Long Island rfg 4s '49	84¾	84¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100⅝	100⅝
L&N 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	94¼	94¼
McCrory 5½s '41	97	97
Met West Side 4s	73	73
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98¾	98¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100	100
Min St P & SSM 5s adj	75½	75½
Min St P & SSM 6s '46	96	96
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	84¾	84¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	105¾	105¾
Mo K & T pf 5s A '62	90	90
Mo Pac 5s B	95¾	95¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72½	72
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96½	96
Mo Pac 5s A	96⅞	96⅞
Mo Pac 5½s '49	114	114
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97¾	97
N E T & T 4½s B '61	98	98
N O Terminal 4s '53	87	86½
N O T & M 5½s '54	101	101
NYC&HR con 4s '98	87⅝	87⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	96⅞	96⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2413	94⅞	94⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103¼	103
N Y Dock 4s '51	83¼	83¼
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	111½	111¼
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	71	71
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	98½	98½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	63	63
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	31	30½
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	39½	39
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107	107
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	71¼	71¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97½	97½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105½	105½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	82⅞	82
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	101⅝	101⅝
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	74	74
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	70¼	70¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	99¾	99¾
Nor Pac 4s	86½	86½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	63½	63½
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	109¾	109½
Nor Pac 6s R 2047	110¼	110
Ogden L Chain 4s '48	77	77
Ontario Trans 5s '45	100	100
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅜	99⅜
Ore Wash RR&Nv 4s '61	85¼	85¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	102¼	102¼
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '50	99⅝	99⅝
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102¼	102¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	108½	108
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	104½	104½
Park-Lex 1sthld 6½s '53	89	88¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	98	98¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	97	97
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	83½	82½
Penn R R con 4½s '60	100	100
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	96½	96½
Penn R R 5s '64	102	102
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108	107⅞
Penn R R col 7s '30	101	101
Peoria & East inc 4s '90	41	41
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	88½	88¼
Phila Co 5s '67	97⅝	97
Phil & Read C & I 5s '33	87	88
Phil & Read C&I 6s '48	101¾	101
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	101⅝	101¾
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	103	103
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	99½	99½
Postal Tel & C 5½s '53	93	93
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	90	90
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	97	96¾
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	76	76
Remington Rand 5½s ww	98	97½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	81½	81½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	105½	105½
St L & S F 4s A '50	84	84
St L & S F 4½s '78	85¾	85½
St L & S F 5s B '50	101¼	101¼
St L S W 1st 4s	81¾	81¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	104	104
Schulco 6½s B '46	81½	81½
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	64	64
Seabd A L con 6s '49	66	66⅝
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	60¼	60
Seabd A L adj 5s ct	47½	47
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96	96
Shell Union 5s '47	96	94½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	63	63
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	96	96
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98	98⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100	99⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101⅝	101½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	96	96
Sinclair Cru O 6s '29	96	96
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	92⅝	92⅝
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	91	91
Smith A O 6½s '23	101⅝	101⅝
So Pac 4½s '68	92½	91⅞
So Pacific 4½s ww	97	96⅞
So Ry gen 4s '56	86	86
So Ry gen 6s '56	112¼	111⅝
Spring Valley Nat 5s	96½	96½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104⅜	104⅜
Ter RR Asso St L 5s	96⅞	96⅞
Third Ave adj 5s '60	35¾	35¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101	101
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	96½	96½
Union Pac 1st 4s '68	85¾	85¾
Union Pacific 4½s '68	96½	96½
Util Biscuit 6s	96½	96½
U S Rubber 5s '47	88¾	88
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	92	92
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	99	99
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109⅝	109
Util Lt & Pow 5½s	93	90⅝
Va Ry 5s '62	98½	98¾
Wabash 1st 5s '39	100¼	100¼
Walworth 6½s '35 x-w	87¼	87¼
Warner Quin 6s	96	96
Western Maryland 4s '52	77½	77½
Western Pac 5s A '46	97	98
Western Un 6½s '36	107¼	107¼
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	84½	84½
White Eagle Oil 5½s ww	98⅝	98⅝
White Sew Mach 6s x-w	87	87
Wickwire Spen 7s cv sta	48	48
Willys-Ov-d 1st 6½s '33	100½	100½
Youngstown S&T 5s '75	100	99⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99⅜	99⅜
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106¼	106¼
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	78½	78½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	July 27	July 26	Last
3½s '47	96.20	96.20	96.20	96.20	96.24	
1st 4¼s '47	98.24	98.24	98.24	98.24	98.24	
4th 4¼s '38	99.1	99.1	98.30	98.30	99.1	
US 3½s '47	97.2	98.2	97.2	97.2	96.30	
US 4s '44-'54	102.4	102.4	102.31	102.31	102.	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.3 as 102 3-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	95	95	
Antioquia 1st 7s D '57	90½	90½	
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	86¾	86¾	
Antioquia 7s A '45	90¾	90¾	
Antioquia 7s B '45	91½	91½	
Antwerp 5s	89⅞	89⅞	
Argentine Govt 5s '45	92	91⅞	
Argentine 5½s '62	94½	94½	
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100	99½	
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99½	99½	
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99½	99½	
Agri Mtg Bk 6s '47	81¼	81	
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99½	99½	
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99¾	99½	
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅝	99½	
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	80¾	80¾	
Australia 4½s '57	94¾	94¾	
Austria 5s '55	95¾	94¾	
Australia 5s '57	94¼	94¼	
Antioquia 7s C	90	90	
Austria (Upper) 6½s rct	88¼	88¼	
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	93¾	93¾	
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91½	91½	
Belgium (King) 6s '25	101¼	100¼	
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105¾	105¾	
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106	105¾	
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	115	
Belgium (King) 8s '42	108	108	
Bergen (City) 6s '49	98½	98½	
Berlin 6s '58	88	88	
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	90½	88	
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	91½	91	
Berlin El '59	91	90	
Bogota (City) 8s '45	102½	102½	
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	86	85¾	
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100¾	100¾	
Brazil 6½s '26	91½	91	
Brazil 6½s '27	91¼	91¼	
Brazil 7s	99¼	99	
Brazil (US) 8s '41	106	106	
Bremen 7s '35	101	100⅝	
Brisbane 5s '58	87¾	87¾	
Brisbane 5s '57	89	89	
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	96½	96½	
Buenos Aires 6s '61	92	92	
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	87	87	
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	94¼	94¼	
Can (Dom) 4½s '26	97	96¾	
Can (Dom) 5s '52	101⅝	101½	
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	97½	97½	
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91½	91¾	
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	91¼	91¼	
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100	100¼	
Chile (Rep) '61	93¾	93¾	
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	36½	36½	
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	86	86	
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	83½	82½	
Copn'n (City) 4½s '53	86	86	
Copn'h (City) 5s '52	94½	94½	
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	93½	93½	
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46. 80	79¾		
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109	109	
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103½	103	
Denmark 5½s '55	99¾	99¾	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	91	90½	
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	90½	90½	
Dutch E I 6s '47	102⅝	102⅝	
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102⅝	102⅝	
Est R C Co 7s '64	102⅝	102⅝	
Franciscan Pow 7½s '42	99	99	
French (Rep) 7s '41	103¼	103¼	
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113½	113½	
Germ 7s '49	105¾	105¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	82¾	82¾	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82¼	82	
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	96¾	96¾	
German Con Agr 6½s rct	90	90	
Germ G E 7s '45	100	100	
Graz 8s '54	98¾	98¾	
Greek 6s '68	82	82	
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	98½	98	
Hamprn 6s '67	91¾	91¾	
Hungary (King) 7½s 44	99¾	99¾	
Irish Free State 5s '60	96¼	96¼	
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95	94¾	
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	93½	93½	
Italy (King) 7s '51	95	94¾	
Jap (Con Gov) 6½s '50	99¼	99	
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	93	92¼	
Kreugh & Till 5s rct ww	103⅝	102½	
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100¼	100	
Meridionale El 7s '57	96¼	96¼	
Montevid (City) 7s '52	88	88	
New So Wales 5s '57	92½	92½	
Nor Hydro El 5½s '57	88	88	
Nord Rys 6½s '50	101¼	101¼	
Norway 5½s '65	99⅞	99⅞	
Norway (King) 6s '42	102¾	102¼	
Norway (King) 6s '44	102	102	
Norway (King) 6s '52	101¼	101	
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '57	90¾	90¾	
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	95¾	95¾	
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100	99½	
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	99¾	99¾	
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104½	104½	
Paris-Orleans 5½s	95¾	95¾	
Peru 6s '61	85	84¾	
Peru 7s '59	100	100	
Poland 6s '40	78½	78½	
Poland 7s '47	85½	85¾	
Poland 8s '50	96¾	96¾	
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	109	108¾	
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100	100	
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	88⅝	87	
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96⅝	96⅝	
Rhine Deputh 6s '53	92	92	
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	91½	91½	
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	89¾	89¾	
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s	85	85	
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88	88¼	
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	99⅞	99⅞	
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	93½	93½	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	105½	104½	
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	105	105	
Sao Paulo (State) 6s	85	85	
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	95⅞	95⅞	
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107	107	
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	74	74	
Siemens 6½s ct '51	105¾	105¾	
Silesia Elec Corj 6½s '46	78½	78½	
Soissons (City) 6s '36	99½	99½	
Swis Confed 6s '40	108¼	108¼	
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	102¾	102¾	
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	90½	90½	
Toho El Pow 7s '55	96½	96½	
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	110	110	
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	84¼	84¼	
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	89	89	
Unterelbe 6s '53	86¾	86¾	
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	96½	96½	
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102¾	102¾	
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	85½	85½	
Unt Stl K Burback 7s '51	104	104	
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s	87¾	87¾	
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	97	97	
Cienna 6s	86¾	86½	
Westphalia El 6½s '50	80¼	80¼	
Warsaw 7s	78	77	
Yokohama (City 6s '61	80½	80½	

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparison with last week and a year ago:

	July 27	July 20	Yr. Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.59	$1.54⅛	$1.67⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	1.22⅜	1.17⅜	1.22½
Flour	8.40	8.10	6.75
Oats, 2 yellow	.82½	.59¾	.64⅛
Beef, family	29.25	29.25	28.00
Pork	32.00	32.00	32.50
Cotton, mid up	18.70	19.20	21.55
Zinc	6.75	6.75	6.20
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel, bil pitt	36.00	36.00	33.00
Copper	.18	.18	.1475
Tin	.4725	.4750	.4900
Rubber	.2112½	.2087½	.1920
Sugar	.0550	.0525	.05
Lead	6.75	6.75	6.20
Print cloth	.05¾	.05⅝	....

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

Associated Gas & Electric Company notified the secretary of State of New York of an increase in capital to $200,000,000 shares of no-par stock from 7,200,000 shares.

SPECIAL article this week on Anaconda Copper Company by G. R. Ericson will be found on page 18.

WHEAT MARKET POSITION IS STILL STRONG

Canadian Crop Deteriorates —Bull Sentiment Tempered by Big Carryover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Sensational crop news flooded the wheat market throughout this week, but bullish sentiment was tempered by the knowledge that some outlet must be found for the enormous markettings of winter wheat, which are already taxing elevator room. The big carryover from the bumper crops of last year in this country, Canada and Argentina cause some modifications of bullish enthusiasm. However, some export business is developing at current levels, and Broomhall, the English statistician, cabled that foreign importers would soon have to buy at the market, having neglected to buy when wheat was cheap.

Further deterioration was reported in both Canada and the northwestern United States. Argentina and Australia both had another week of drought which is causing great disquietude.

The latest Canadian pool estimate made the condition for western Canada 53.3, a drop of 3.7 per cent from a week ago. Alberta was given an average condition of only 44. Some interpretations of current reports from Canada indicate a crop of from 175,000,000 to 225,000,000 bushels, while other reports of a more conservative sort show prospects for a crop of about 270,000,000 bushels.

At all events, the weather has been poor this week on both sides of the line, further deterioration being the rule, and wheat in a large part of the spring-wheat area is said to be beyond help of rain.

Despite big receipts, the cash markets

Expansion Program Places Anaconda Copper Far in Van

Output Reaching 100,000,000 Pounds Monthly —Cuts Bonded Debt $211,686,000 in 1½ Years

By G. R. ERICSON

The copper industry appears definitely to have marched out of the shadows. With the red metal apparently well stabilized around 18 cents a pound, with a working agreement among the chief producers on this continent to balance production and consumption with a heavy and increasing world demand and with substantial dividends being paid by the major companies, it is not to be wondered at that some of the best copper stocks are finding their way into investment portfolios and are to be seen on the lists of investment trusts.

Among such, there is none more worthy of inclusion than Anaconda Copper Mining Company, today the leading copper producer and manufacturer of copper products and regarded as the U. S. Steel of the nonferrous metal industry.

Anaconda started on a career of expansion in 1910, just 15 years after its incorporation, acquiring one lumber and seven mining concerns through the issue of $70,000,000 of stock and obtaining the Diamond Coal & Coke Company for 100,000 shares and various properties owned by W. A. Clark for 112,500 shares. In 1914, the assets of the International Smelting & Refining Company were bought for $10,392,710, and in 1915 blocks of stock in Greene Cananea Copper Company, Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, Mountain Trading Company, and others. The Pilot Butte Mining Company was purchased in 1916 for $1,125,000.

Buys American Brass Co.

Perhaps the most constructive step taken by the company in this decade was the purchase of the American Brass Company in 1922. This concern, together with Anaconda's Great Falls wire and rod mill, turned out about 1,000,000,000 pounds of copper in finished and semi-finished brass and copper products last year.

American Brass has been shipping some 80,000,000 pounds of its products a month and is expected to ship in excess of 1,000,000,000 pounds alone in 1929. Together with the Anaconda Wire & Cable output, capacity totals 1,200,000,000 pounds. Thus at a single stroke, Anaconda acquired a most profitable subsidiary and at the same time an outlet for its entire production, a situation truly strategic.

Steady Expansion Program

In 1923, Anaconda obtained control of Chile Copper Co., in 1926 of the Silesian-American Corporation, and more recently of the Andes Copper Co., one of the great South American producers. In January of this year an offer of 75 shares of Anaconda for 100 shares of Chile was made and the company is now the owner of more than 95 per cent of the Chile stock outstanding.

The latest step in its expansion program was the offer made July 1 to exchange one share of Anaconda for 1.100 of a share of Andes and 1½ shares of Anaconda for one share of Green-Cananea Copper, which offer expires Oct. 1. Assuming that practically all of the stock will be exchanged, Anaconda will have a producing capacity of 100,000,000 pounds of copper a month or 1,200,000,000 annually.

These developments have made Anaconda by far the largest copper producer in the world, with capacity one-third larger than its nearest competitor. It is also the largest copper fabricating company, using something more than one-fourth of the copper at present consumed annually by the world.

Anaconda is also the largest zinc producer, with an output estimated at 18 per cent of the world's total. It has immense reserves of zinc ore in Montana and big areas in Silesia and Poland. It is a leading silver and lead producer, and other metals from owned or controlled mines include gold, antimony, arsenic, cadmium, selenium and nickel. It also has large interests in lumber, coal, oil and fertilizer.

The financial position of Anaconda is strong. The last balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1928, showed current assets of $117,738,409, of which cash and marketable securities were $25,833,600, receivables $20,202,500 and inventory $71,702,200. Net working capital was $82,930,500, an increase during the year of about $5,670,000.

Big Cut in Funded Debt

The funded debt of the company has been reduced in the last year and a half by $211,686,000. As of Dec. 31, 1927, debt, including that of Chile and Andes, stood at $248,870,000. A year later it was $136,727,000, and as of Aug. 1, 1929, will be only $37,184,000, of which $35,000,000 are Chile 5 per cent debentures.

The remarkable expansion of Anaconda Copper Company, coincident with the unusually rapid reduction in funded debt, has been made possible by the sale of its shares to stockholders and by exchange of stock with other companies. In March of this year, directors voted to offer stockholders the right to subscribe to two new shares at $55 a share for every five held.

Capitalization has of course increased rapidly, and it is expected that by Oct. 1, 1929, shares outstanding will have jumped to about 8,750,000, assuming practically complete exchange of Chile, Andes and Greene Cananea stock.

Anaconda's earnings have fluctuated widely in the last 10 years, following the fortunes of the copper market. Net in 1918 of $20,802,870 or $8.92 a share on the stock resulted from the government stabilized price of 26c a pound for copper. Net income the following year dropped to $5,103,641, in 1920 to $2,631,661, and in 1921 a deficit was suffered of $16,999,555.

Earnings trend has been upward since 1922, and last year net profits totaled $24,174,780 after all charges, equal to $6.62 a share on 3,648,311 shares, more than double the 1927 profit of $10,123,258 or $3.37 a share on 3,000,000 shares.

Of particular interest is the outlook for 1929 earnings. Following the announcement the middle of May that Anaconda would cut its production by 10 per cent at Butte and at its subsidiaries mines in South America—Chile and Andes—estimates have been made that the company would make about $90,000,000 in 1929, assuming copper to hold at 18 cents a pound. This would mean earnings of some $11 a share on approximately 8,750,000 shares outstanding the latter part of this year.

Output Will Increase

Such an estimate would seem almost preposterous—$90,000,000 compared with $24,000,000 in 1928—were it not for the fact that copper metal sold in 1928 averaged around 15 cents, whereas it bids fair to average 18 cents or better in 1929. The difference of 3 cents a pound on, say, 900,000,000 pounds alone is equal to $27,000,000, or more than 1928 total net income. Then output as compared with last year will expand tremendously. Estimates range from 850,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 pounds. In 1930 with the tremendous electrification program by utilities towards the expansion by utilities in the use of copper in the building, automobile and radio industries, it is not illogical to assume Anaconda's output being stepped up to 1,200,000,000 pounds.

As the average cost of making copper by the company is 8¼c a pound, including federal taxes, the company would make a profit of 9¾c a pound on an 18c market. This would amount to $137,000,000. Adding to this amount estimated profits of $4,000,000 from Montana zinc operations, $8,500,000 from International Smelting and Raritan, $500,000 from Anaconda Wire & Cable and $3,500,000 from miscellaneous, and total net earnings would reach $137,000,000 or substantially better than $15 a share.

Anaconda's present dividend is $7 annually. If this rate is maintained on the increased stock, it would require some $61,000,000 or 2½ times the 1928 income. On the other hand it could readily pay this rate on the basis of $11 a share earnings in 1929 and $15 in 1930.

Tiny English Car Ready About Jan. 1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—First deliveries of American-built Austin automobiles are expected early next year, according to an announcement just made here coincidently with the international offering of stock in the new American Austin Car Company, Inc.

According to Sir Herbert Austin, chairman of the Austin Motor Company, Ltd., of England, the Austin Seven will not directly compete with American-designed automobiles. The motor car, it is believed, will be the smallest ever made in this country, with a wheelbase of 75 inches and weighing only 950 pounds. It will sell for less than $500.

Official speed tests made in England credit the Austin Seven with a 100-mile run at the rate of 83.61 miles an hour, while in economy tests it operated 56.4 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

EARNINGS STATEMENTS

Commonwealth Power Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30 net income of $13,611,898 after taxes, charges, depreciation, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., compared with $10,385,828 in the preceding 12 months.

Adams-Millis Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net income of $442,060 after taxes, equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.32 a share on 156,000 common shares, compared with estimated net profit of $350,000, which, computed on the present share basis, is equal to $1.80 a share on the above number of common shares. Six months' shipments were $3,308,958, compared with $2,770,944 in the 1928 period.

United States & Foreign Securities Corporation reports net income for the first half of 1929, after operating expenses and provision for federal taxes, of $3,351,356, as compared with $4,324,645 in the corresponding period last year. Surplus at the end of June totaled $14,578,881, compared with $9,795,589 a year ago, while total assets increased from $40,707,520 to $46,945,606.

Sidney Blumenthal & Co. reports for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $923,958 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., compared with $501,900 in the June quarter of 1928. Six months' net profit was $1194,420, compared with $520,026 in the first half of 1928.

Bush Terminal Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net income of $931,264, compared with $831,142 in the first half of 1928. For the quarter ended June 30 net income was $488,474 after charges and taxes, compared with $426,415 in the June quarter of 1928.

Dochler Die Casting Company reports for the six months ended June 30 profit of $561,237 after charges, but before federal taxes, compared with $451,204 in the first half of 1928. June quarter's profit was $295,833, compared with $226,478 in the preceding quarter and $226,479 in the second quarter of 1928.

National Trade Journals, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30 profit of $305,799 before interest and taxes. After interest and reserve for taxes, net profit was $195,174, or $1.77 a share, on the 110,000 shares.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 profit of $655,878 after depreciation and depletion, but before interest and federal taxes.

Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 profit of $541,512 after expenses and charges, but before depreciation and depletion, compared with $222,070 in the June quarter of 1928. Six months' profit was $969,655, compared with $775,150 in the 1928 period.

American Stores Company six months' net equals $1.81 a share on 1,661,761 shares. Sales for the period were $70,726,749.

General Railway Signal Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1929, net of $1,049,125 after expenses, federal taxes, etc., equal after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred to $2.69 a share on 357,500 common shares, compared with $746,341 or $1.85 a share in the first half of 1928. Net for the June quarter was $734,794 after above charges, equal to $1.93 a share on common, compared with $314,331, or 76 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $531,612 or $1.36 a share in the June quarter of the previous year.

Follansbee Brothers Company, manufacturers of tin plate, steel sheet, etc., reports for the six months ended June 30, 1929, net of $999,660 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equal after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred to $5.05 a share on 180,000 shares of common. Net profit for the second quarter of 1929, was $597,088 after above charges, equal to $3.07 a share, compared with $102,572 or $1.98 a share in the preceding quarter.

Republic Brass Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1929, net profit of $2,957,617 after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, compared with $1,849,461 earned by the same properties on the same basis during the first half of 1928, prior to consolidation into Republic Brass Corporation. After deducting inventory reserve of $720,000 in the first half of 1929, final net profit was $2,237,617, equal after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred and $4 class A to $2.66 a share on 509,241 shares of common.

Hercules Powder Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1929, net of $2,035,538 after depreciation and federal taxes, equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred, to $2.74 a share on 598,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $1,789,649, or $9.45 a share on 147,000 common shares, in the first half of 1928. Net profit for the quarter ended June 30 was $1,096,492 after the above charges, equal to $1.50 a share on 598,000 common shares, compared with $939,046, or $1.24 a share on 598,000 common shares, in the preceding quarter and $982,611, or $5.39 a share on 147,000 common shares, in the June quarter of the previous year.

Auto Strop Safety Razor Company, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $570,655 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $ 5,792 in the first six months of 1928. June quarter's net profit was $170,629, compared with $200,445. Six months' net income is equal, after class A dividends, to $1.97 a share on the 222,500 class B shares in the first half of 1928. June quarter's net income is equal to 47 cents on 222,500 class B shares, compared with 60 cents a share on the class B in the preceding quarter and 60 cents on the 225,000 class B shares in the June quarter of 1928.

Spear & Co. reports net profit (subject to adjustment at Dec. 31, 1929), after all deductions and federal taxes of $359,122 for the six months ending June 30, 1929, compared with $265,120 for the like period in 1928. Earnings on the 225,000 shares of common stock outstanding amount to 72 cents a share after dividend requirements on the first and second preferred stocks. This compares with 56 cents a share for the like period in 1928.

Bwana M'Kubwa Copper Mining Company, Ltd., reports for the year ended March 31 loss from operations of £25,687, compared with loss of £169,784 for the preceding year. During the year the shares of Rhodesian Selection Trust, which were acquired for the purpose of participation in the prospecting venture of that company, were realized upon with a resulting surplus of £107,128.

International Salt Company for the six months ended June 30 reports profit after expenses, fixed charges and sinking fund, but before federal taxes, of $221,298, compared with $3168 in the 1928 period.

New York Dock Company, including New York Dock Trade Facilities Corporation, reports for the quarter ended June 30 net income of $295,490 after taxes, interest, etc., compared with $199,176 in the June quarter of 1928. June quarter's net income is equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.15 a share on the 70,000 common shares, compared with $1.06 a share in the June quarter of 1928.

Net profit of A. M. Byers Co. for the quarter ended June 30 of $530,199 is equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.59 a share on the 266,635 common shares, compared with $1.14 on the common in the preceding quarter and $484,232 or $1.89 on the 199,340 common shares in the June quarter of 1928. Nine months' net profit of $1,361,547 is equal to $3.90 on 266,635 common shares, compared with $3.80 on the 199,340 shares in the like period of the previous fiscal year.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1929, profit of $356,152 after depreciation and interest, but before federal taxes. This compares with $504,165 in the preceding quarter and $239,636 in the June quarter of 1928. For the first half profit totaled $950,317 before federal taxes, compared with $550,837 in the first six months of the previous year.

Eastern Rolling Mill Company net profit for the six months ended June 30, 1929, of $508,277 after charges, federal taxes and reserves for contingencies is equivalent to $2.16 a share on 234,784 no-par shares of stock, compared with $435,702 or $1.85 a share on the same number of shares in the first half of 1928. Net profit for the quarter ended June 30 of $242,404 after charges, federal taxes, etc., is equal to $1.03 a share, compared with $265,872 or $1.13 a share in the preceding quarter and $208,002 or 88 cents a share in the June quarter of the previous year.

Butte Copper & Zinc Co.'s net for the six months ended June 30, 1929, of $98,103 after expenses, taxes, etc., is equivalent to 16 cents a share (par $5) on 600,000 shares of stock, compared with 14 cents a share in the first half of 1928. Net income for the June quarter was equal to 9 cents a share, compared with 7 cents a share in the preceding quarter and 10 cents a share in the June quarter of the previous year.

Net profit of Truscon Steel Corporation of $1,003,494 for the June quarter is equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.59 a share on the 589,035 common shares, and compares with $785,143 or $1.22 a share on the above share basis in the June quarter of 1928.

Net income of Corn Products Refining Co. for the six months ended June 30 of $6,866,255 is equal, after preferred dividends to $2.36 a share on the 2,530,000 common shares, compared with $2.03 in the first half of 1928.

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co. reports for June net profit after interest and depreciation of $107,765, compared with $83,290 a year ago, an increase of $24,475. Net for the 12 months ended June 30 was $1,273,644, compared with $1,113,669 in the corresponding period the year before, an increase of $160,585.

Net income of Missouri Pacific Railroad for the six months ended June 30 is equal to $4.99 a share on the 718,001 shares of 5 per cent preferred, on which there are accumulated dividends. After only the regular six months' preferred dividends, balance is equal to $2.16 on the 828,395 common shares, compared with $3.63 on the preferred and 98 cents on the common in the first half of 1928.

Net income of Texas & Pacific Railway for the six months ended June 30 is equal, after preferred dividends, to $5.22 a share on the 387,551 common shares, compared with $7.84 in the first half of 1928.

Caterpillar Tractor Co.'s profit for the first half was $5,999,371, compared with $4,292,897 in the like 1928 period.

DIVIDENDS

Maine Central Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the preferred stock and $1 a share on the common stock. The preferred dividend is payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 15 and the common dividend is payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Power Corporation of Canada declared a stock bonus of no par value common stock of five shares of common for each 100 shares held and a bonus on the participating second preferred stock of two shares of common for each 100 shares. Dividends are payable Sept. 25 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Brown Durrell Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1, also a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1. Regular dividends of $1.62½ on the preferred stock were ordered, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15 and Jan. 1, 1930, to stock of record Dec. 15, 1929.

Detroit Edison Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

United Electric Coal Companies declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 15.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, placing the stock on a $5 annual basis, and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 3.

Caterpillar Tractor Company declared the regular 75 cent quarterly dividend, payable Aug. 25 to stock of record Aug. 15.

National Container Corporation declared an initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the $2 convertible preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Parmelee Transportation Company declared an initial monthly dividend of 12½ cents on the common, payable Aug. 10 to stock of record 5, placing the stock on a $1.50 annual basis.

City Radio Stores, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents a share on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

United States Playing Card Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Great Western Railway Co. declared the interim dividend of 2¾ per cent, compared with 1½ per cent in 1928.

Sherwin-Williams Co. declared the usual extra dividend of 25c on the common and the regular quarterly dividend of 75c on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31 and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Hamilton Watch Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 10.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

Associated Gas & Electric system reports for the 12 months ended May 31, 1929, surplus of $8,224,753 after taxes, interest, depreciation, subsidiaries, dividends, etc., compared with $6,101,892 in the preceding 12 months.

FIRST NATIONAL EARNINGS RISE

Stock at New High—Economies and Greater Volume Factors

The advance in First National Stores common on the New York Stock Exchange to 76¾ established a record high for the stock. The rise reflects the normal upward trend of chain store securities in the second half year and continued high earning power of the company.

Preliminary figures of operations for the second quarter, which constitutes the first quarter of First National's fiscal year are not yet at hand, but they are likely to reflect the same steady improvement that got under way a year ago. Due to the absorption of the Economy Stores group of Hartford, with some 360 stores, actual sales and profits will be of record-breaking proportions.

First National Stores in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929, earned $4.06 a share for the common stock. For the final two quarters it earned at the rate of $4.88 a share. Since the close of the fiscal year, capitalization, through the acquisition of the Economy chain, has increased from 628,000 to 780,000 shares and as the full benefits of the merger are yet to be realized it is possible that not much variation in per share earning power will be reported.

The economies of the expansion, are so immediate, as a result of centralized operations in the western part of the state and in the Connecticut territory, that succeeding quarters are almost certain, barring upsets in food price levels, to make themselves felt. Meantime, expansion of the system itself, especially in the Arthur E. Dorr meat market division, is still being carried on.

It is figured that the projected new meat plant at Somerville, Mass., adjoining the present manufacturing headquarters, a new bakery at Hartford, Conn., and economies in operations of the western division, should spell an addition to earning power on the present volume of business alone of more than $1,000,000, or better than $1.25 a share on the enlarged capitalization. All of this will not be felt in the present fiscal year, but only partial benefits, plus present favorable trends, are expected to result in an earning power of at least $5 a share for the present fiscal year.

CALIFORNIAN SAND AND GRAVEL MERGER

Involving properties appraised at approximately $20,000,000, the leading sand, rock and gravel companies with plants throughout central California have consolidated their holdings, businesses and interests with the newly formed Pacific Coast Aggregates, Inc. A group of northern and southern California banking and industrial leaders have formally executed a merger contract at San Francisco.

By the action of this group the Pacific Coast Aggregates, Inc., becomes one of the world's largest sand, rock and gravel companies.

The companies included in the merger handle by far the largest part of the sand and gravel business in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton, Berkeley, Alameda, Richmond and other communities and deal in cement, lime, tile, metal laths, brick and other building materials. Within a few days a formal announcement will be accompanied by a public offering of securities.

FRANKLIN MOTOR'S RECORD BUSINESS

The Franklin Automobile Co. is having by all odds the best year in its history. Net profits of $1,281,777 after all charges for the first half year are, with the exception of 1925 and the 1919 inflation year, larger than for any 12 months on record.

Car sales for the six months ended June 30 were well ahead of any full year of recent date. Totaling 8730 they compare with 7770 in 1928, 8101 in 1927, and 7614 in 1926.

On the 299,330 shares of common stock, balance of profits after preferred dividends was $3.64 for the period to June 30, compared with 44 cents for the corresponding period of 1928. As the Syracuse company did not swing into heavy production until March, most of the profits were accumulated from March to June.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK

Chase National Bank, according to the statement of June 29, last, earned $7,950,000 for the first six months this year, equivalent to $13.03 a share, or at the rate of $26.06 a share per annum. This compares with indicated earnings of $21.30 in 1928, on average capital, and $28.86 in 1927. Chase took over Garfield National Bank Jan. 1 and current figures are computed on the combined fund of the two. In the six months ended June 30, 1928, the bank earned the equivalent of $21.60 a share. These figures, of course, do not include earnings of Chase Securities Corporation, but do include dividends paid by the corporation, which amounted to $4 of the $18 per annum paid on the bank stock.

CHARLES FRESHMAN CO., INC.

C. A. Earl, president of Charles Freshman Company, Inc., has submitted to stockholders a special letter for the purpose of changing name of the company from Charles Freshman Company, Inc., to Earl Radio Corporation. The company, he said, exceeded $1,000,000 for the months of June, ordinarily a dull month in the radio business, and is far behind its deliveries, although it is now producing about 1200 complete radio sets a day.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM ACQUISITION

Phillips Petroleum Company has announced the purchase of 35 service stations and 10 bulk stations comprising the entire string of Winters Oil Company of Kansas City, Kan. Thirty of the service stations are located in greater Kansas City while the remaining five are in nearby towns.

GUARANTY CO. STOCK INCREASE

NEW YORK—Stockholders of Guaranty Company have voted to increase capital stock to 200,000 shares from 90,000. Issuance of the additional shares will place the total capital at $20,000,000 with surplus of $8,000,000. The stock is all owned by Guaranty Trust Company.

GLIDDEN NET INCREASES

Glidden Company's net profit for the eight months ended June 30 of $1,889,786 is equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to $2.54 a share on 600,000 common shares, and compares with $1,201,122 or $2.19 on 400,000 common shares in the like period of the previous year.

GASOLINE PRICE REDUCED

CLEVELAND—Standard Oil Company of Ohio has reduced gasoline 1 cent a gallon, making the new price for Ohio ethyl 20 cents tank wagon, 23 cents service station, and Red Crown 20 cents service station, and 17 cents tank wagon, including tax.

G. C. MURPHY CO. PROFIT

G. C. Murphy Co. estimates profit for six months ended June 30 at $323,642 before bonus and federal taxes, compared with $120,195 in first half of 1928.

PEERLESS MOTOR RIGHTS

CLEVELAND—Stockholders of Peerless Motor Car Company wishing to exercise rights will receive 503-1000ths of a share for each share held.

BRIGGS & STRATTON SALES MAKE RECORD

NEW YORK—Sales and earnings of Briggs & Stratton Corp. for the six months ended June 30 were the largest for any half-year in its history. Net after taxes was $812,966, equivalent to $2.70 a share on 300,000 shares, compared with $338,898, or $1.12 a share on the same capitalization for the first six months of 1928, an increase of 140 per cent.

Earnings for six months were within $200,000 of the net for the entire year 1928. Gain reflects increased activity in automobile accessories and gasoline engines, the major products.

Gasoline engine business now constitutes approximately one-third of sales, and is a constantly growing percentage. The company recently began production of a three-horsepower motor weighing 110 pounds, which is meeting an excellent reception, since it is adapted to a wider variety of uses than the former model of the same weight.

The company now produces more than two-thirds of the output of automobile locks in the United States, besides electrical specialties and window lifters which it furnishes to approximately 130 automobile and accessory manufacturers.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

COMMONWEALTH POWER

Consolidated statement of Commonwealth Power Corporation for June and 12 months compares:

	1929	1928
June Gross	$5,113,131	$4,619,667
Net after taxes	2,434,392	2,179,426
12 mos gross	61,567,237	55,630,473
*Net aft tax, chgs & depreciation	13,614,898	10,385,838
Surp aft pfd divs	10,612,099	7,511,262

*After amortization, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc.

PENN-OHIO EDISON

Consolidated statement of Penn-Ohio Edison Company for June and 12 months compares as follows:

	1929	1928
June gross	$2,396,594	$2,183,560
Net after taxes	928,728	848,236
12 mos gross	28,802,052	26,741,226
*Net aft tax, chgs & depreciation	2,425,069	2,725,861
Surp aft pfd divs	2,358,705	1,862,850

*After interest, amortization and earnings accruing on stock of subsidiaries not owned by Penn-Ohio Edison Company.

BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF PENNA.

Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania report for six months ended June 30 compares:

	1929	1928
Gross	$35,290,327	$32,627,386
Net	9,742,811	9,626,654
Sur aft chgs	6,172,673	6,432,779
Pfd divs	650,000	650,000
Com divs	3,200,000	3,200,000
Surplus	2,322,673	2,582,779

UNITED STATES PIPE & FOUNDRY

United States Pipe & Foundry Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $826,318 after depreciation, federal taxes and other charges, equal, after preferred dividends, to 69 cents a share on 600,000 common shares, compared with net in the first six months of 1928 of $518,063, which, computed on present capitalization, equals 8 cents a share on the above number of common shares.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN—Reichsbank condensed statement, in marks, 000 omitted, follows:

	July 22	July 15	July 22, 28
Silver & coin	145,300	131,000	106,100
Gold reserves	2,085,200	2,036,200	2,148,000
Bills of ex & ch	2,131,400	2,399,900	2,083,100
Other assets	530,600	516,800	608,400
Reichsbank cir	4,091,000	4,347,500	3,987,400
Bank rate	7½%	7½%	7%

ALLIANCE REALTY GAIN

Net income of Alliance Realty Company for the six months ended June 30 is equal, after preferred dividends, to $4.94 a share on the 132,000 common shares, compared with $4.66 on the 120,000 common shares in the first half of 1928 after four months' dividend requirements on the preferred.

INDUSTRIAL GAS CORP. BOUGHT

American Gas & Power Co., subsidiary of American Commonwealths Power Corporation, has acquired the Industrial Gas Corporation of Birmingham, Ala. The transaction is said to have involved purchase of all of the latter's common stock for about $1,500,000 in cash.

ASKS FUEL OIL BIDS

WASHINGTON—United States Shipping Board has asked for bids for the supplying of its requirements of Diesel fuel oil at ports of Balboa or Cristobal, Canal Zone, during the period from Sept. 1, 1929, to Aug. 31, 1930. Requirements are estimated at 25,000 barrels a month. Bids will be opened Aug. 20.

EUROPE

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Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.

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PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FRANCE, Château de SCHARRACHBERGHEIM (Bas-Rhin)—Mme. Charlotte Mewes receives paying guests; all comforts; farm products; splendid excursions; automobile; 20 Kilom. Strasbourg; part of Château to let for summer; reasonable.

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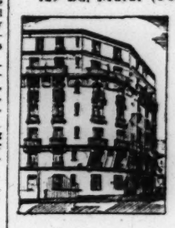

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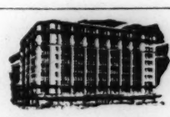

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RECORD PROFIT OF PARAMOUNT FAMOUS LASKY

Sound Film, Refrigerating Plants and Expansion Factors in Gain

NEW YORK—Now that its talking film program is in full swing, profits of Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation are showing unusually large increase each month. The report of estimated earnings for the first six months of this year showed a gain of 22 per cent in net over the corresponding period last year, while the report for the second quarter showed a gain of 58 per cent in net.

The increasingly large gains in each month in the second quarter are an even more striking indication of the trend in profits. Film rentals in April were 6 per cent ahead of a year ago, while profits for the month were up 25 per cent; in May, gross increased 14 per cent and profits increased 54 per cent; in June, gross increased 22 per cent while profits increased 169 per cent.

The extraordinary increase in June, which is ordinarily a poor month, was due partly to the popularity of sound films and partly to the results of the refrigerating plants which have been installed in most of the large theaters in big cities. The second quarter, which is usually the poorest quarter of the year in profits, this year was nearly as large as the first quarter.

Sound Film Benefits

Paramount is only just getting into full stride in releasing its sound films, since its first production was not released until last February. From now on the results will increase as the number of sound films out on rental increases.

Net profit in the first six months of this year is estimated at $5,412,000 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent to $2.39 a share on 2,224,000 average number of shares outstanding during the period. This compares with $3,872,627 or $5.63 a share on 687,443 shares outstanding in the first half of 1928. Net profit in the first quarter of this year was $2,465,000 or $1.16 a share on 2,205,5[illegible] shares, and in the second quarter was $2,550,000 or $1.14 a share on 2,247,862 shares.

On this basis, allowing for the present rate of increase in earnings over last year and for the fact that the last half of the year is always considerably more profitable than the first half, there is every reason to expect that Paramount will reach its objective of at least $12,000,000 net this year.

Expansion Continues

Paramount is continuing its program of theatrical expansion and in the last month has acquired three chains of theaters of which the most important is the Finkelstein & Ruben group of 116 theaters in the Northwest. The Kunsky chain of seven theaters in Detroit and the Great States chain in Illinois outside Chicago have also been bought. All of these purchases have been made by exchange of stock on a favorable basis.

Negotiations are under way for a number of other chains, continuing the company's policy of keeping in the forefront of theatrical ownership. Paramount's large holdings of theaters all over the country provide certain markets for the sale of its film productions and add greatly to the stability of earning power.

The new Paramount theater in New York continues to run an average weekly gross of between $68,000 and $80,000 and is usually well over $70,000. The achievement of this house is proof of the success of the new supertheaters which have been built in the last few years. It does an annual business of more than $2,000,000 and including the film rentals which are paid to the parent company probably adds between $750,000 and $1,000,000 to the annual income.

CUBA CANE SUGAR'S NEW CAPITAL PLAN

To Avert Receivership, Says Letter to Stockholders

NEW YORK — Cuba Cane Sugar Corp. is submitting a plan of reorganization to preferred and common stockholders and bond holders. Under the plan, a new company will be organized which will have an authorized capitalization of $25,000,000 of participating debentures, all of which will be offered to present debenture holders and will be outstanding, and 3,500,000 shares of capital stock.

If all security holders deposit their securities and receive the full number of new shares offered to them, the new company will have outstanding 1,100,000 shares of capital stock, of which 250,000 will be held by present debenture holders, 750,000 by holders of existing preferred and 100,000 by holders of existing common.

Under the plan, holders of $25,000,000 debentures which mature Jan. 1, 1930, will receive an equivalent amount of participating debentures of the new company. These will be entitled to 6 per cent interest, payable for the first five years only out of net earnings, noncumulative for the first three years, but cumulative for the following two years, and entitled further to receive one-half of net earnings until they shall have received a maximum of 9 per cent annually. There will also be delivered without cost with each $100 of new debentures one share of common stock of the new company.

For each share of preferred stock, holders are offered the right to subscribe on or before Aug. 20 for 1½ shares of new common at $5 a share and an option warrant to purchase, prior to Jan. 1, 1940, two shares of new common at $20 a share.

For each share of common stock of the present company, holders are offered the right to subscribe for one-fifth of a share of new common on or before Aug. 20 at $7.50 a share and an option warrant to purchase on or before Jan. 1, 1940, one share of new common at $20 a share.

The funded debt of subsidiaries is unaffected, $8,500,000 of 15-year 7½ per cent mortgage bonds of Eastern Cuba Sugar Corp., due 1937, and $337,000 of bonds of Violet Sugar Co. remaining outstanding under the plan.

The letter to stockholders says net earnings for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 are estimated at $3,000,000 before interest, depreciation and income taxes, whereas annual interest charges on the present funded debt are approximately $2,600,000 and the annual depreciation—appropriation $1,750,000. Unpaid dividend accumulations on the preferred stock now amount to 57¾ per cent, or $28,875,000.

The letter says the plan has been formulated to avert receivership which will be inevitable if the plan is not consummated.

UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT

HARTFORD—Directors of Connecticut Electric Service, a United Gas Improvement affiliate, recommended a 20 per cent no-par stock increase, issuing 187,200 shares at $75 and with the $14,000,000 new capital to retire the 7 per cent and 8 per cent preferred stock of its subsidiaries, Connecticut Light & Power, amounting to $8,500,000 and acquire additional properties. Winsted Gas is being acquired by purchase, and Waterbury Gas by exchange of stock.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: ROBERT BRUCE.

Where: Scotland.

When: Thirteenth to fourteenth centuries.

Why famous: Often called the Liberator of Scotland, ruler of that land from 1306-29. He was the grandson of that other Robert Bruce who had striven against Balliol for possession of the Scottish throne. As a young man, the Bruce's allegiance was fickle, and twice he openly swore fealty to England. Even after he had become a more loyal supporter of Scotland's cause, he contrived to keep on amiable terms with Edward I, who made him one of four regents to rule Scotland in the name of Edward Balliol. But against Balliol's nephew, the "Red Comyn," the Bruce had long since sworn enmity, and one day, in the course of a violent quarrel, he stabbed his rival; and that untoward act, through turning its perpetrator into an outlaw from justice, became a signal for his desperate action. Assembling his vassals about him, the Bruce prepared to claim the throne.

Scarcely had he been crowned at Scone than the English forces invaded Scotland, and the new King fled to the remote Highlands, then to a lonely island off the Irish coast. His estates and those of his supporters were confiscated, the men themselves being in extreme danger. Yet in a little while, as sometimes happens, persecution of their cause aroused popular favor in its behalf.

With a small band of retainers, the Bruce again set foot on Scottish soil in the spring of 1307, and surprised an English garrison installed at his own castle of Turnberry. The tide of his fortunes turned with a rush which now swept all before it. Two English armies were defeated within a few days; one victory followed another—the siege of Stirling Castle, the memorable battle of Bannockburn at which the Bruce himself commanded—until, within two years, practically the whole of Scotland had been recovered from the hands of the invaders. Hostilities were intermittent until the reign of Edward III, but finally a treaty was made at Northampton, in 1328, which recognized the independence of Scotland with the Bruce as her King. The Bruce had successfully revived the Wallace tradition.

Odds and Ends

Echo Altimeter

One of the latest devices to aid the aviator is the radio echo altimeter. By its use a green light flashes on the cockpit panel when the machine is 250 feet above ground; a yellow light is displayed when the machine is 100 feet above ground, and a red light gives warning that the ground is only 50 feet below.

A Will With a String

When E. S. Alexander, former school teacher, bequeathed $30,000 to the schools of Greenwood, Ark., a string was attached to the gift: that no pupil may ever be whipped in a school in which the money is utilized. The school officials have accepted the gift, string and all.

World's Radio Sets

Approximately 20,000,000 radio sets are now in use in the world. The United States has nearly half of this number; Germany and Great Britain have approximately 2,500,000 each; France claims 1,250,000.

Canada's Soil

Half of Canada is reported to be rocky; one quarter is covered by forests; somewhat less than a quarter is rich, fertile soil; and the remainder comprises lakes or sections buried under moss.

UNUSUAL VOCATION

All day long, every day in the week, Wilhelm Nauer of Pittsburgh, Pa., washes dishes. He is employed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company to test by continuous washing and wiping the wearing qualities of a new kind of tray made of paper coated with a resin composition.

Stock Aristocrats

Last year two industrial stocks on the New York Stock Exchange sold between $500 and $600 a share; three between $400 and $500; nine between $300 and $400, and 37 between $200 and $300.

Iron Pavements

France has experimented with iron pavements, and official reports pronounce such paving cheap and durable.

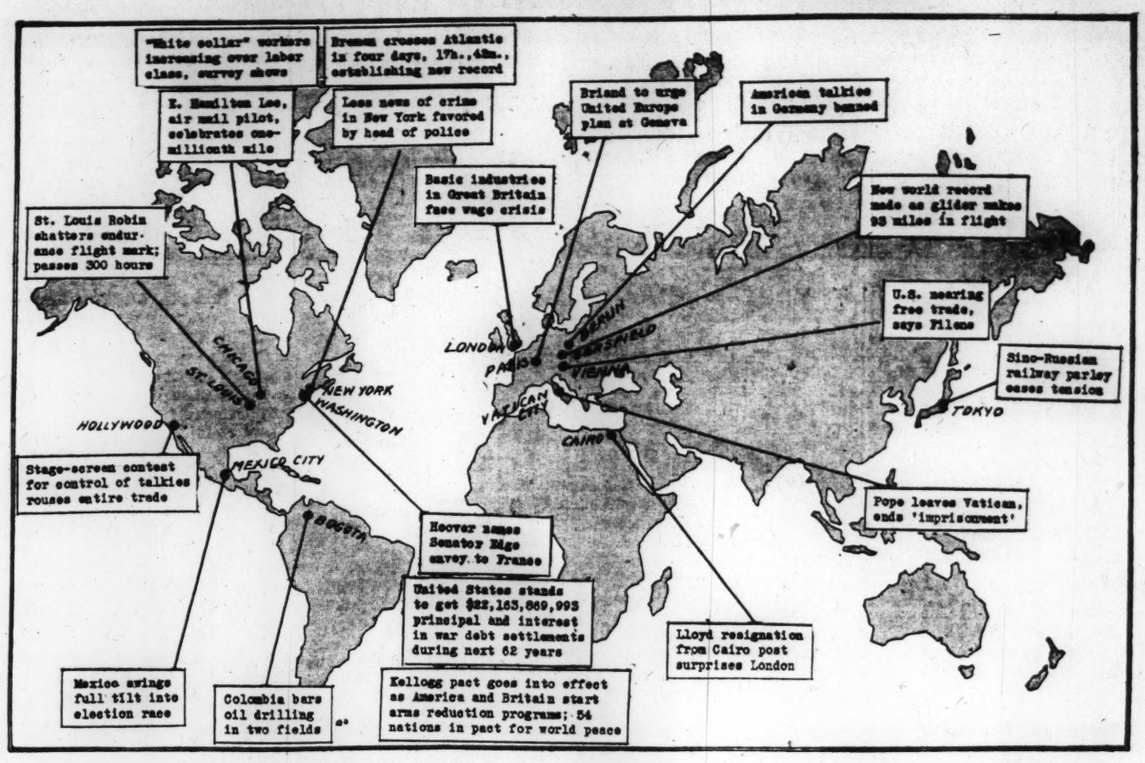
Distribution of Wealth

In the United States 65 per cent of the population owns only 5 per cent of the national wealth.

Amerjca's Exports

Approximately 48 per cent of the exports from the United States go to Europe.

World News of the Week at a Glance


"White collar" workers increasing over labor class, survey shows
Bremen crosses Atlantic in four days, 17h., 42m., establishing new record
L. Hamilton Lee, air mail pilot, celebrates one-millionth mile
Loss news of crime in New York favored by head of police
Briand to urge United Europe plan at Geneva
American talkies in Germany banned
Basic industries in Great Britain face wage crisis
St. Louis Robin shatters endurance flight mark; passes 300 hours
New world record made as glider makes 93 miles in flight
U.S. nearing free trade, says Filene
Sino-Russian railway parley eases tension
Stage-screen contest for control of talkies rouses entire trade
Hoover names Senator Edge envoy to France
United States stands to get $22,165,869,993 principal and interest in war debt settlements during next 62 years
Lloyd resignation from Cairo post surprises London
Pope leaves Vatican, ends 'imprisonment'
Mexico swings full tilt into election race
Colombia bars oil drilling in two fields
Kellogg pact goes into effect as America and Britain start arms reduction programs; 54 nations in pact for world peace
HOLLYWOOD
CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MEXICO CITY
BOGOTA
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
VIENNA
VATICAN CITY
CAIRO
TOKYO

A Word a Day

Precept

The distinct significance of this word, as compared with "doctrines" and "beliefs," is quite clear to students of the subject but not so well understood by the layman. In simple terms, "doctrines" are fundamental truths reasoned out and taught to others; "beliefs" is the general expression for things believed, neither approving nor condemning. "Precepts" are orders or rules governing conduct, especially moral conduct. The hand of authority is, by implication, behind a precept.

It is formed from the Latin *præ*, "before," and *capere*, "to take," thus taking before or admonishing one. Giving practical instruction was the duty of the preceptor. The limitation of this latter word to one who is a dean or principal of a school, however, is a very modern restriction.

We are told that a precept relates not to belief but to conduct; however, before one can feel any satisfaction in a line of conduct there must be an intelligent belief in that course of action.

Pre'-cept should be stressed on the first syllable. Sound first *e* as in *eve*, second as in *end*.

"The effect of precept is slow and tedious; that of example is quick and effectual."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

In Lighter Vein

Reed, Itt & See

A pretty good firm is Watch & Waite
And another is Attit, Early & Layte,
And still another is Doo & Dairet,
But the best is probably Grinn & Barrett.

—London Opinion.

Passing Show

Picnicker (to grumbling husband, up tree): "Well, if you hadn't forgotten your watch we wouldn't have to boil the eggs by the village clock."

Defined

Mother (lecturing Billy after the company had gone): "Don't you know the difference between 'sufficient' and 'enough'?"

"Sure, Mother!" answered the boy. "'Sufficient' is when a fellow's mother think's it's time for him to stop eating dessert. 'Enough' is when he thinks it is."—*Montreal Star.*

Easily Managed

Hostess: "Mary, you must put another place at the table. An unexpected guest has arrived."

Maid: "But I can't, madam; there is no more china."

Hostess: "Oh, that's all right. They'll be so close together they won't know one plate from another anyhow."—*U. S. of California Wampus.*

Misleading

Sergeant: "Halt: You can't go in there."

Private: "Why not, Sergeant?"

Sergeant: "Because it's the colonel's tent.

Private: "Then what have they got 'Private' over the door for?"—*Pearson's.*

The Cleaning Process

Housemaid: "I am glad to see you have such nice, clean hands, Maggie."

Maggie: "Yes, aren't they? But you should have seen them when I started to work up the dough for the cake!"—*Detroit News.*

A Quotation for Today

THANK God every morning when you get up, that you have something to do that day which must be done, whether you like it or not. Being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will breed in you temperance and self-control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content, and a hundred virtues which the idle man will never know.—CHARLES KINGSLEY

Brevities

Rochester Times-Union: A magazine article, praising exercise, says boxing increases the reach. So does boarding, and it's less strenuous.

London Humorist: Soap is extremely useful for stopping a leak in a gas-pipe, we read. Several small boys are of the opinion that it is impossible to imagine a better use for the stuff.

Arkansas Gazette: One way to end the speed menace would be to require every driver to buy a new car after the first 500 miles.

Cincinnati Enquirer: That critic who said a saxophone sounds like a human voice must have a terrible opinion of people.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Big Business

Fresno, Calif.

THE lure of the big cities had beckoned to little Geraldine Hixon, 12, of Dinuba, Calif., who had "never ridden on a train." But that is all in the past now. She has traveled and has been entertained by a corporation that speaks of dollars in terms of millions.

Like thousands of other children, Geraldine listened to the story of how the first transcontinental railroad was built when it was radiocast by the Southern Pacific as a part of the program celebrating the company's sixtieth anniversary. She sent in her version of the account, hoping to win the $100 which was offered to the boy or girl who sent in the best account of the story.

What she wrote in her letter didn't matter so very much, but what she stated confidentially in her letter did. She said she had "never ridden on a train," and she hoped "just awfully" that some day she would "take a train to the Golden Gate and see the big depot in San Francisco."

A few days later Geraldine gazed with big, round eyes at a ticket accompanied by an invitation to be the guest of the corporation for two days in San Francisco. Geraldine went: she rode on the train; she had her breakfast and luncheon and dinner in the diner; she saw the "big depot in San Francisco," and she saw Golden Gate Park.

Geraldine has ridden on a train, and Geraldine hasn't stopped talking about it yet.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Redondo Beach, California

Dear Editor:

Though I have been reading The Christian Science Monitor ever since I can remember, this is my first letter to the Mail Bag. Words cannot express the gratitude I feel toward the Monitor because of the many hours of enjoyment it has brought to me and also for the wonderful help it has given me in my school work.

While attending a lecture in a near-by town, my brother and I were reading the Monitor before the lecture began. One of the Mail Bag letters told of a Christian Science church that had given a lecture with the Sunday-School pupils in charge. Our church carried out this plan recently in giving a lecture and I had the privilege of playing the organ.

Not long ago I was reading a Mail Bag letter from Rochester, N. Y., telling of the beautiful park system there by Frederick Law Olmstead. Mr. Olmstead has done much of the planning of the Palos Verdes Estates, about a mile from here, and has a beautiful home on a high cliff overlooking the blue Pacific. His daughter has just graduated from the same school I attend, so you can see how interesting the letter was to me.

Redondo Beach is an all-year-round resort, but the summer months are the best, when the weather is clear and balmy and the beach is dotted with bathers in every color of the rainbow. One of the largest swimming pools in the world is here.

I am 14 years old and have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for 11 years. I have studied music for nine years, so that I am particularly interested in it. I also enjoy outdoor sports very much. I should like to hear from girls, especially from foreign countries.

Louella H.

Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor:

I have written to the Mail Bag before, but did not receive any foreign correspondents, which I wanted very much. I think our Mail Bag is wonderful, and is uniting the coming generations of all the countries of the world, and if the boys and girls who read The Christian Science Monitor should make friends through correspondence with the young people in other countries, it would gradually help to decrease the thought of war.

I am 14 years old, and am a freshman at the Lincoln High. My favorite sports are football, soccer, baseball and golf, which I play with my Dad. Among my hobbies the most outstanding are stamp collecting and boat building. I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was old enough and so know of no other.

I hope to hear from some boy in another country, especially Germany, and I promise to write him as interesting a letter as I can, telling about our country, people and customs.

Russell G.

Congress Park, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I wrote to the Monitor several months ago, but my letter was not published, so I'll do what I was taught in third grade, "try, try again." I surely enjoy reading the Monitor, especially the Children's and Young Folks' Pages. I live in a suburban town about 20 miles from Chicago. It is very pretty in Congress Park, especially in summer when the catalpa trees are in bloom.

We have traveled quite extensively, and altogether we have been in about 20 states. One outstanding trip we made last year was to Niagara Falls. The falls look like a painted picture at night when different colored lights are thrown on them, making them look like a beautiful rainbow.

I am 14 years old and have attended First Church of Christ, Scientist, La Grange, Ill., ever since I can remember. In fall I am going to enter high school. My favorite sports are swimming and tennis, and I enjoy writing letters. I should like to correspond with girls from Hawaii or European countries, but letters from anywhere will be welcome, and I faithfully promise to answer them.

Elaine H.

San Diego, California

Dear Editor:

We have a very beautiful park here of 1400 acres. We also have a zoo with a wonderful collection of animals. Every Christmas a great cypress tree in Balboa Park is decorated with electric lights. There is a beautiful concrete bridge over a canyon in the park. It has great arches and it is called the Cabrillo bridge.

I am very interested in dramatics and art, and in stamps of foreign countries. I have a toy fox terrier dog named Tiny. She loves to run and play with me. I should like to correspond with a girl in France or Italy. I am 13 years old.

Nadine P.

Mount Vernon, New York

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Young Folks' Page very much and love to solve the puzzles and read the Mail Bag. A few years ago, I made a scrapbook and put in Sunset Stories, Snubs, Waddles and the Sundial stories and won first prize.

I have been across the ocean to Denmark and should like to go again. While there I visited Copenhagen, Aarhus, and stayed on a small island called Amager, connected with Copenhagen by a bridge.

Mount Vernon is on the outskirts of New York City, and has a population of about 60,000. It does not take long to get to Long Island Sound from where I live, and one can drive through Yonkers and reach the Hudson River.

I am 13 years and in the eighth grade at school. I should like to correspond with girls anywhere and will gladly answer their letters. I play the violin and piano. I have a stamp collection and will exchange stamps with my correspondents.

Else P.

Winter Park, Florida

Dear Editor:

We think that Florida is a beautiful State. It has so many attractive roads, parks, cities and small towns. Last January we visited Miami and the other cities on the east coast of Florida. Miami has so many wonderful homes, buildings, schools and churches, and the beautiful beach makes it a summer as well as a winter resort.

I surely enjoy The Christian Science Monitor, especially the Children's and Young Folks' pages, the Sundial and In Lighter Vein. I am 12 years old and attend the Christian Science Sunday School at Orlando. I should like to hear from girls who are interested in music. My brother Howard drew these pictures of Snubs and Waddles and asked me to send them to you.

Virginia J.

[Snubs and Waddles look quite lifelike, Virginia. Will you please thank Howard for sending them to me?—Ed.]

Pewaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

I certainly think that the Monitor is the best newspaper published, and I want to express my appreciation of its diversified articles. I especially enjoy reading The Home Forum, the One Minute Biographies, and the other "daily features" and, of course, the Mail Bag. I don't know when I've enjoyed a letter so much as the one from Sarkis, who lives in Persia.

Pewaukee is 19 miles from Milwaukee and has a population of about 1000. It is situated on Pewaukee Lake and has many large trees and beautiful flowers in the summer there are many tourists visiting here.

I am 13 years old and attend the Pewaukee High School. I like to swim, play tennis, dance and read. I should enjoy hearing from girls my age or older, especially from France or other foreign countries.

Virginia W.

A Letter to Waddles

Provo, Utah

Dear Waddles:

We are two little ducks, just a few days old, and we have sprung into prominence by being put in the yard of a hotel here. It is a beautiful place, as there is a beautiful lawn, with many shade trees, a fountain, a pond, a lovely rose bower and many other bowers. Then, too, there are many kindly men and women and friendly little boys and girls who come to admire, pet and feed us.

Provo is called the "garden city of Utah," and the visitors all say that it reminds them of a Swiss village; the mountains are so close—a chain of the Rockies and no foothills—and they are snow-capped most of the time. We have heard many stories of pioneer days connected with them, as we lay and dozed in the warm afternoon sunshine.

We feel that we are so fortunate in having such a home that we wanted to tell you how happy we are, dear Waddles. Besides, we wished to know just what an illustrious duck like yourself would think if you ever had an experience like the following:

A man put us in the water yesterday and said, "Look at them go! They look like regular stern-wheelers." We didn't know in the least what he meant, but we surely tried to live up to his encouraging words by paddling away the best we knew how. Another kind man fed us so much popcorn that we could hardly keep our balance, and then how everybody laughed! So we are doing some good in the world, anyway, in our little "wabbly" way.

Our little mistress, Grace, often comes out in the yard with a lady, and they sit and read the Monitor and talk about you. That is how we found you. One day we had our pictures taken with a little baby, and we were so glad when we heard them say that we had behaved so nicely.

We love all the visitors and everyone seems to love us, too, and from the attention we attract it must be that people love the simple little homely things the best.

We have a little tin house, with some cloths for a bed and a cloth hanging over the front door, and we create quite a sensation every night when we waddle off to bed at 9 p. m., as all well-trained little ducks should do.

Do come and see us some time, dear Waddles, or send us an air mail message through the columns of the Monitor.

Your duckling relatives,
Wiggles and Waddles.

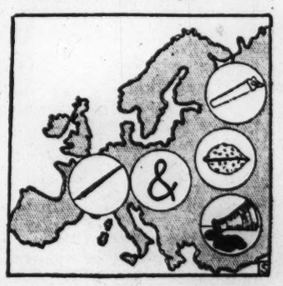
The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What, according to Nicholas Murray Butler, is "history's new center of gravity"?—*Editorial* 20
2. How much does it cost the United States Government to educate a midshipman at the Naval Academy?—*Odds and Ends* 20
3. What kind of knife is especially appreciated by the home maker when canning?—*Household Arts* 20
4. What unfortunate conclusion did Ptolemy, the Greek astronomer, arrive at?—*One Minute Biographies* 20
5. What should be considered in selecting a toy for a child?—*Educational Page*.. 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Hidden Country Puzzle



Each of the Objects Can Be Named With a Three-Letter Word. By Placing the Words in the Proper Order, the First Letter of Each Will Spell the Name of a European Country.

Answer to Musical Instruments Puzzle: Xylophone, saxophone, banjo, piano, oboe, violin, mandolin, harp, accordion, cornet, lute, flute, fife.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "A Puzzling Subtraction" published July 22:

Money + Elbow + Key — (Eye + "L" + Bow) = Monkey.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Reducing Military Expenditures

IT IS the fashion among a certain class of Americans to point with horror to the military expenditures of European countries, and to comment acidly upon the fact that so many of those nations are spending more upon their armaments than they did prior to the World War. To such President Hoover's explanation of his attempt to check the increasing military costs of the United States will come with something of a shock. That a nation which fondly esteems itself the leader in all attempts to establish intelligent and peaceful methods of settling international difficulties should today spend more on its army and its navy than any other nation in the world seems scarcely a tribute to its peaceful character. And that the estimates for 1929 and 1930 should exceed the expenditures of two years ago by almost $120,000,000, and should exceed those of France and of Great Britain by almost $200,000,000 each, would seem to the least critical mind to suggest that the military and naval establishments have run away with the national common sense. These sums do not include pensions to veterans or interest on expenditures in past wars. It is a matter of common knowledge that of every dollar paid in taxation to the United States Government, seventy-one cents goes to meet the costs of past wars or preparations for future ones. We cannot curtail the payments made on account of the military operations of the past, but we can, as the President points out, in the face of what seems to be a most promising outlook for world-wide peace, "economize on the military and naval expenditures and still maintain adequate defense."

In his statement to the press, the President cited two governmental activities which aid in making the situation one in which such economies may be sought. He very properly declares that the whole situation in the United States relative to the possibility of international entanglements is certainly modified by the Kellogg pact, and he goes on to express expectation of successful international agreement on naval armaments. To the unprofessional observer it would seem paradoxical that just in proportion as the activities of international endeavors for the maintenance of peace increase, so too have expenditures in preparation for war increased. Americans are prone to point to this inconsistency in the professions and the actions of foreign governments. Yet it has been reserved for an American President to point out that, while Great Britain has steadily reduced its military and naval expenditures during the last three years, the United States has as steadily increased them. That Mr. Hoover should have undertaken to check this tendency and to turn the course of military expenditures in the opposite direction is most commendable and fortunate.

His statement shows he relies primarily upon international agreement for the reduction of naval expenditures, and is about to commit to a commission of the general staff the task of suggesting reductions in costs of the army. We cannot be very sanguine that out of an inquiry conducted by professional military men very radical propositions for the reduction of the military establishment will proceed. It is apparently, however, the President's idea that without any reduction in personnel, but rather as a result of the increased employment of modern methods of warfare, material reductions in expenditures can be made with no sacrifice of efficiency. It may, however, be anticipated fairly that, should the inquiry by the general staff prove ineffective, a survey by experts not professionally attached to the army may follow.

It was most fitting that the announcement of the President's determination thus to reduce military and naval expenditures should have been made on the day of the promulgation of the Paris peace pact, and it adds to the increased volume of evidence that out of that international agreement will proceed effective methods of checking the war spirit.

Ambassador Moore's Work at Lima

THE diplomatic activity of Alexander P. Moore, as the United States Ambassador to Peru, is a concrete example of what a nation's chief representative in a foreign land may accomplish. Naturally, it is the primary function of a country's servant abroad to look after the interests of his own nation. But in a broader sense an ambassador has further tasks that frequently make him a focal point where mediation is of benefit to others.

It is true, of course, that the machinery for the settlement of the long-drawn-out Tacna-Arica question between Chile and Peru was set in motion before Mr. Moore's arrival in Lima. Even so, he had considerable to do with the latter-day negotiations, as these emanated in part from Washington. It is equally certain that, when finally the disputing nations decided that negotiations could best be carried on without an intermediary, the United States Legation in Lima was found to be a serviceable neutral ground, where could be straightened out some of the skeins that needed careful separation in order to avoid future entanglements.

That Ambassador Moore had played a highly tactful part during his mission to Peru was the declaration of Pedro Gamio, that Nation's Foreign Minister, when, on Mr. Moore's recent departure for the United States, he was the guest of honor at an official function. In passing, it may be added that, largely through the American Ambassador's efforts, tourists from the United States will no longer be obliged to obtain passport visés when visiting Peru, while in return the United States has abolished all charges on passports of Peruvians.

In recent years the American Government has exercised more than ordinary care in accrediting to foreign nations men of known character and ability. That the Peruvian people hope for Mr. Moore's speedy return to them is an evidence that his mission among them has been successful.

World's Advertisers at Berlin

IN THE business world there is, perhaps, no keener set of men than advertisers. Nothing escapes them. Art in its multifarious forms, music, the drama, sculpture are utilized to serve the ends of trade and commerce. Literature is woven into the fabric, and such gems as "Say It With Flowers" are not at all uncommon. The land, the sky, the sea are emblazoned with the products of the advertisers' genius. For that reason public interest cannot fail to turn to the big advertising convention and exhibition in Berlin in the next few weeks, a gathering to which The Christian Science Monitor is devoting pages elsewhere in this issue.

Every phase of advertising—its origin, its development, its uses—will be dealt with, and an opportunity will be given to study examples of the most modern methods of appealing to the prospective customer. Because of the success with which Germans particularly have employed artificial light in advertising, the striking illuminated signs are certain to arouse interest. Harmonious arrangements are supplanting gaudy conglomerations of lights, and a new, more pleasing means of arresting attention is on the way. But light is only one phase of advertising.

Skeptics still ask: Does it pay to advertise? The conference and exhibition offer convincing proof, if proof were needed in the face of the fact that one of the most widely advertised confections in the United States costs but a cent, and out of the cent comes a proportionate share for the privilege of imparting to the public knowledge of the claims of the confection. Of what avail the deft work of the craftsmen, in infusing the beauties of nature into articles of everyday use, if no one is to be made aware of the fact? The advertiser bridges the gap between producer and consumer. He assists in opening new markets, which in turn speeds up the wheels of industry, which in its turn makes people more prosperous. It has been said that the world suffers from underconsumption. If so, the advertiser has a job ahead of him.

But with it he has a great responsibility, for strict standards must be observed if trade is to maintain a continuous flow. The advertiser must hew to the line, neither overstating nor understating the qualities of the goods he represents. He must build up confidence, and make a public grateful to him for showing the merits of what he tries to sell. It is because the advertiser has become such a highly significant factor in trade that the world looks to him to lead the way.

Il Duce's Two Black Sheep

SURELY, Premier Mussolini cannot yet look upon his Chamber of Deputies with complacency. True, only Fascist candidates are permitted to stand for election. True, speeches of the Opposition—what opposition?—have been ruled out as anachronisms from the Dark Ages. True, a 100 per cent Fascist Parliament has enacted without demur 241 of Il Duce's measures.

But what regard for all of this, if heresy continues to rear its unbecoming head!—heresy which, however puny, has remained persistent none the less. What is a 100 per cent Fascist when he votes on the other side? Can it be that, after taking every reasonable precaution, Signor Mussolini is going to find in his midst a Party of the Opposition, perhaps in parliamentary terms, Il Duce's Opposition? But the unpleasant facts cannot be avoided: almost every measure passed by this 100 per cent Fascist Chamber of 400 Deputies has found two (2) votes in the negative. Who are these two black sheep, whose convictions have been excelled only by their courage?

Unfortunately for our information and, perhaps, for Signor Mussolini's information, the voting is secret. Or, could it be that Il Duce is having his own little joke by ordering his "two votes in Opposition" just by way of seasoning what might otherwise become a monotonous approval?

P. E. I. Prefers Temperance

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND has long enjoyed the reputation of being a sturdily independent Province. It is one of the most attractive communities in Canada. It is sometimes called the Garden of the Gulf. Loyal islanders of course, believe it is unique among sea-girt homelands. The story is told of one who made a trip to New York with a cargo of potatoes. On the way ashore an official asked him where he came from. "I come from the Island," he replied. "You mean Long Island?" inquired the official. "Long Island nothing!" replied the man from the north; "I mean Prince Edward Island!"

When the provincial elections were held on the island in 1927, wet propaganda had been at work trying to stir up an agitation in favor of the sale of intoxicants in government stores. Similar propaganda appeared to have prevailed with political leaders in other provinces; but Prince Edward Island vigorously rejected it. A new government came in, pledged to the maintenance of prohibition.

The new Liberal Government undertook to clear the issue of party politics, however, by submitting the question again in the form of a plebiscite. The islanders were asked this time, on July 18, to vote on the issue as follows:

1—Are you in favor of the Prohibition Act as now the law in this Province?

2—Are you in favor of the sale of alcoholic liquors under a government control act?

The electorate declined to be led away from prohibition. Prince Edward Island aspires to attract tourists. It is beautifully situated off the southern shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has the charm of rustic simplicity and freedom from the rush of modern motion without motive. Wet propaganda tried to suggest that liquor would attract more tourists. The islanders decided that they would rather be without that thirsty element of the tourist trade. They are bound to prosper by such an intelligent preference.

Sidelights on Bible History

ARCHÆOLOGISTS frequently uncover many witnesses of the distant past of special interest to students of the Bible and of ancient peoples in general. These discoveries have a twofold bearing: they corroborate in an extraordinary degree the Bible narratives, and also reveal the political and social conditions of ancient times.

Dr. Aylward Manly Blackman, Egyptologist, in a lecture at Oxford recently, described a newly discovered papyrus manuscript of the time of King Sethos II, who reigned over Egypt in the latter part of the thirteenth century B. C. The manuscript recites a series of accusations brought against a workman of the Necropolis at Thebes, Pe-Neby by name, who in a violent attack upon his fellow workmen by night, it was alleged, had beaten nine of them. Later a fellow workman who had also been assaulted by Pe-Neby accused him before the Vizir, Amenmose, who secured his punishment; but Pe-Neby in a spirit of retaliation accused the Vizir of beating him, before one named Mose, who obtained the removal of the Vizir.

The question arises, Who was this Mose who was sufficiently influential to secure the removal of an official second in authority only to Pharaoh himself? It seems fair to conclude that he was someone who was especially interested in the affairs of the workingmen and so well known that only a casual mention of his name was sufficient to identify him.

Speculation would associate this champion of the lowly with Moses, the Hebrew lawgiver, who was an outstanding defender of the rights of the working people, a custom which it seems led to his self-imposed exile as related in the Book of Exodus. It is to be hoped that further discoveries will shed new light on this highly interesting speculation, completely establishing the identity of this ancient defender of the workingman.

"Good Music, Well Performed"

OPEN-AIR music, as developed in recent years, in certain American communities, seems to take on the form either of a superior band concert or of a regular symphony concert, according to the sort of auditorium available. Given a public park and that new kind of stand for the performers known as the acoustic shell, the rather inevitable program is the so-called popular type, which means little essential improvement, after all, on the old order. The playing may be more brilliant than formerly, but the material presented remains about the same. While the band may be made up of better musicians than on the days and nights of former years, the pieces offered to listeners carry the very message they used to; always pleasurable, yet often none too exalted. Given, however, an inclosure of a somewhat private kind, with a gate and with a formal arrangement of platform and seats, the easily possible program is what may in historic accuracy be called the aristocratic type, which means, barring objections to a mere word, not only improvement but the top mark of achievement.

In New York, both the public method in the Goldman Band concerts on the mall of Central Park and the private method in the Stadium concerts at the College of the City of New York have been submitted to test and have proved an indisputable success. Of late in Boston the public method has been instituted in the concerts at the shell on the Charles River Basin Esplanade. The name of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, associated unofficially with the enterprise, signifies high standard of execution and interpretation, though it scarcely has bearing on the programs. What would undoubtedly count for the fame of Boston is for the Boston Symphony to be connected with the open-air music idea after the manner of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony at the Lewisohn Stadium, if facilities were available.

For justification from experience, the remark of Adolph Lewisohn, made at the first concert ot the Stadium season in New York, may answer: "Good music well performed is a joy to most people." In some city, some fine evening, in time to come, the comment may be that good music well performed is a joy not only to most but to all people.

Random Ramblings

One point of difference between the new one dollar silver certificate and the old large one of which most people will be surprised to learn is that the word and figure "one" appear twenty-six times in all on the small bill, two less than on the large. If you doubt it, count them.

Mrs. Melvin Jones of Chicago recently won that city's golf championship for the fifth time since 1916. Perhaps the women golfers of the United States may yet find it as difficult keeping up with the Joneses as have the men.

President Hoover tells the new farm board that if it is to succeed in aiding agriculture it has got to get down to foundations, and any farmer will tell you that good crops depend mainly on deep plowing.

"Monogrammed" fruit may become the newest fad of the fashionable. A Mississippi orchardist, ingeniously utilizing the sun's rays, "grows" people's names on peaches while they ripen on the trees.

Color has made another step forward, and green sheets and pillow cases now beckon coolly these warm summer nights. Will red flannel blankets be the vogue next January?

It would be nice to invite Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine, the fliers in the St. Louis Robin, down to spend Christmas with us.

In addition to a spare tire and plenty of gasoline, the good motorist carries along a sense of responsibility.

Pilots who refuel endurance fliers' planes might start an endurance contest among themselves.

The surest rescue from submarines is the abolition of undersea craft.

Smith County, Kansas, Meets Gebedje, Bulgaria

THIS is Gebedje. And that's a good strong name, isn't it? It means business. It is simple and direct. It's the sort of a thing you take or leave. It has no frills and no trills and no ornaments. It contains no liquid "l's," no wide open "o's," no musical "r's." You couldn't use it in any ordinary song or poem. In a flowing, romantic lyric it would stick up like a crude stone. It would be like a little piece of sand in a piece of cake. The vowels are a thrice repeated grunt and the consonants are all short and explosive. It makes you think of the sounds car wheels make when they pound over the joints of the rails. It reminds you of the chugging of a stationary engine.

I think it would be a fine name for a great big auto truck. It's strong and practical. If I had a big truck and hauled lumber or stones or coal over mountain roads I'd paint "Old Gebedje" on the side of it in red, and I'm sure we'd take all the hills.

But still you don't know what this is the name of yet, do you? Gebedje is a little village in northeast Bulgaria not far from the Rumanian boundary. It's the place where you leave the main railroad line and get on to the slowest train in the world in order to go to little villages that are so lonely that even this train takes you there too fast.

* * *

I got off at Gebedje this morning at 7 o'clock and, in order to while away the three hours which were due to pass before the departure of my train on the branch line, I wander up through the village to see the sights. The shepherds and herdsmen are taking the cows, pigs, sheep and geese out to graze, each flock or herd or drove to its respective place.

The women are gathering at the village springs for water, carrying two large pails, one at each end of a fairly long curved stick flattened at the middle so as not to dig into the shoulder. They carry their pails filled level full back to the house with a very artful swing and rhythm, spilling hardly a drop of water as they go. Yet even the most skillful could not carry water on both shoulders. They would lose the rhythm and it would be like singing out of tune or driving your automobile on the wrong side of the road. They would spill water from all four pails and worst of all the whole village would laugh at them. In a Balkan village there are two things that centuries of experience and age-old traditions do not permit even the boldest and most reckless to attempt: one is to carry water on both shoulders and the other is to carry two watermelons under one arm.

We pass the fountains and come to the village school sitting yellow and solemn in a large bare yard. Two boys are cleaning it out. They seem to be the janitors. They carry the sweepings down to the river in a pail, dump them into the fast-flowing brook, and intently watch the water as it carries away pieces of paper, chips and other scraps. I wonder if they are thinking of distant oceans and seas. Children wearing moccasins and sheepskin caps begin to converge toward the school, carrying their books in homespun, gray bags.

* * *

I cross the bridge, and walk toward the upper village. Here the houses are older and not so well made. The yards contain more agricultural machinery and pigpens and piles of hay. Here is where the farmers live. I pass a peasant standing by a low wall in front of a small house. He is wearing a sheepskin hat, a short, tight-fitting jacket, very large baggy, brown pants, and rude pigskin moccasins which he made himself. He wishes me a good morning and I wish him the same.

I come to the end of the street and watch the stock for a while as it slowly moves out toward the distant grazing grounds; then I return. My friendly villager is still standing by the wall. This time he asks me if I am hunting anyone.

"Oh, no," I reply, "I am just looking about between trains. I have come up through your village to see how you folks live and what you work at."

"Well, we're just like all the other villagers, aren't we? Did you ever live in a village?"

"No, not exactly. But on a farm. Out where I grew up we don't have villages. I'm an American."

"Is that far from Bulgaria?"

"Yes, a long way."

"Why have you come so far from home?"

"I'm a journalist and I live in the Balkans now and go about looking at interesting things."

* * *

"Well, you won't find anything interesting in our village, will you?"

"Yes, I will. I think villages are awfully interesting. I like to watch your gentle, trusting sheep which follow you out to the hills and then follow you back home again. I enjoy watching your lean, wiry pigs rushing restlessly and distractedly to and fro in front of the swineherd who has so much trouble trying to drive them out to pasture. And who wouldn't enjoy looking at the geese as they move in a stately and proud manner in long lines like soldiers on parade! And surely no one ever saw anything more interesting than your goats."

"Don't talk about my goats," interrupted my companion decisively, "I wouldn't own one; you don't know how much damage they cause. But wouldn't you like to come in and let me treat you to something?"

"Why, sure, if it isn't too much trouble I'd be glad to have some refreshment."

I step over a low wall, mount a rather frail outside stairway and enter a little room as my host with much difficulty keeps the dogs from nipping my heels. In one corner is a low platform covered with homespun rugs. Here the family sleeps. I sit down on a low, three-legged stool, much like a milking stool, and my host does likewise. A barefooted daughter puts the kettle on the little tin stove in the middle of the room while a young son stands about listening to our conversation. A neighbor drops in to buy my host's grain.

We get up and look in the adjoining room which is half full of corn which the family has shelled by hand. We sit down again and the daughter brings in a round tray with three legs about six inches high. It is called a "sofra." She places it on the floor in front of us, covers it with a homespun colored tablecloth, scatters over it several enormous slices of black bread and fills three glasses with weak tea, well sugared. We squat about the table on the corn husks, cross our feet, Turkish fashion, drink and talk about many things.

* * *

We become better and better friends and my host asks me, "Wouldn't you like to have something more to eat? We'll easily prepare some meat for you."

I protest that is isn't necessary, but soon the girl fries a whole plate full of delicious mutton on the little stove and sets it before me. It is as though long-separated friends had met. Smith County, Kansas, fraternizes with Gebedje, Bulgaria, and both enjoy it. Curtains are lifted and horizons widen and the world seems full of friendship and good will, of children and grandchildren, of eggs that don't hatch and calves being weaned and of bumber crops that are going to be harvested.

Great slices of bread disappear, and the time for the slow train approaches. So I take leave of my new friend with a new attachment to Gebedje. And if anyone from this village should ever wander through a Kansas town I hope somebody will kindly invite him in to breakfast. And in the meantime one peasant here will now and then get colored cards from picturesque parts of the world, show them to his neighbors, think of the unknown journalist whom he once invited in, and put them up on his carefully whitewashed walls.

R. H. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

THEODORE ROOSEVELT wrote a beautiful and characteristic letter to the poet Mistral, complimenting him on his "Mireille," written in the "langue d'oc" of Provence. The American praised the Frenchman for the simple virtues he extolled, saying the material riches of the United States were not what the Nation needed so much as spiritual wealth. A paragraph of the letter, which is published by M. Hérisson-Laroche in Le Yankee-s'en-va-t-en-guerre, reads:

> Industries and railways have their place, certainly, but courage and power of endurance, love of our children, love for home and country, love and imitation of heroism and sublime efforts, the simple virtues of every day and the heroic virtues, are what is highest in existence, and, without them, accumulated riches, imposing and resounding industrialism, like every burning activity, are profitable neither to the individual nor to the nation.

* * *

This is a record in France. The municipality of Canohès has a Mayor, Pierre Muraccioli, who is only twenty-five years of age, and who is assisted by councilors all of whom are less than thirty. Not one of the group of twelve young men who administer the affairs of this flourishing township is married. Le Quotidien declares it knows of four mayors in France who are in their twenty-fifth years, which is the legal voting age, but it can find no other community comparable as a whole with Canohès for youthful representation.

* * *

There was once upon a time a man who had a saw. Holding one end against a table, he bent the saw, and, as he was doing this, happened to rub the thumb of the free hand down the blade. A clear note came forth, one which rose or fell according to the flexing of the blade. He had found elements of music and discovered a new musical instrument. Who was this man? Who was the first to exploit the saw as a musical instrument. A lawsuit on this question has taken place in Paris by two makers of musical instruments, both claiming to have launched the idea commercially. The toy shops here are carrying little saws of special steel which youngsters can add to their combs and drums as their own very special musical instruments.

* * *

A professor whose classes were attended voluntarily by 4000 students would be worthy of no greater an honor than was paid the teaching of Jean de Coras at the University of Toulouse in the sixteenth century. He was a renowned jurist. Indeed the faculty of law of the University of Toulouse was a celebrated institution from the fourteenth century onward. These interesting facts are recalled by the visit of the President of France, Gaston Doumergue, to the university on the occasion of their festivals marking the passing of 700 years since the founding of this seat of learning.

* * *

The idea was good, but the action was premature. Someone put up a tablet in the hall in the Hôtel George V where the Committee of Experts to fix the German reparations held its plenary sessions, and where, eventually, the report was signed. The chamber will become historic, certainly, but the tablet read originally that meetings were held here in February, March, and April, whereas they actually continued until June 7. This hotel, by the way, is one of the most interesting in Paris, because it is new and carried in the very modern style, but in exceedingly good taste. The square lines, use of concrete as building material, modern iron railings, are softened by refined atmosphere of the decorations throughout. A great many rooms have balconies off them, and fountains play in the central, open court. The delegates were well pleased with their quarters.

* * *

Do you know the Avenue de Verzy in Paris? An inconspicuous gateway opens on the busy thoroughfare called the Avenue des Ternes. You enter what is scarcely more than a winding country road, though it bears the title of avenue, and turn a corner to enter a bayen of high trees, garden spaces, and quaint cottages. Some apartments rise behind the trees. From a baleony on the top floor of one of these apartments, you look down among the tree branches onto a scene which you might think could not be found within the walls of Paris. Birds are singing as lustily as if they were on the edge of a forest in the open country. The Avenue de Verzy is one of several cool, sequestered haunts where trees grow and birds sing, which lie here and there about Paris, just off main streets.

* * *

It is not in Paris, but in a village as far away from the capital as it is possible to go, that a medieval mystery play can still be seen. Tardets is situated in the Basque country, on the French side of the Pyrenees, a typical Basque village with picturesque houses. A stage is erected in the open, and the play continues for some five hours, with those taking part ranged into two camps. At least this was the case with "François I," which was performed not long ago. The "Christians" wore blue costumes, and the "Turks" red. The play is in verse form and the lines are enunciated in singsong fashion.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

United States of Europe

SHREWD observers in Europe are studying to find the secrets of American prosperity. . . .

Two factors they have hit upon as explanations. The hands of American workers are strengthened by clever machines and abundant power, and a continent furnishes the market without hampering its commerce with tariff collections at state lines. . . .

Striking contrasts are apparent in statistics recently quoted by Dr. Julius Klein, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The average output per worker in England and Germany last year was little better than one-fourth of the average output per worker in the United States.

Europe has not failed to observe this, and there has been a great increase in exportation of industrial machinery produced in this country. A distinguished European engineer who recently made Detroit one of his stops on a tour of the country for the purpose of studying railway transportation said Europe will learn to make automobiles rapidly and cheaply, and the masses, the wage-earners, the peasant farmers, will find ways to buy them.

Such leaders, viewing the problem in the large, know that the demand of markets must run ahead of greatly increased production. That is the reason serious thought is given by European industrialists and financiers to getting rid of the hindrances which now obstruct their trade. . . . The American object lesson of states trading with each other without tariff barriers is making them think.—*Detroit News.*

World-Wide English

A HUNDRED years ago German was spoken by 32,000,000 people; it is now the speech of between 80 and 90 millions, while 20 more millions understand it. The other Teutonic languages show an increase of well over 100 per cent, the respective figures being—Dutch from 6,300,000 to 15,000,000, Swedish from 3,200,000 to 7,500,000, Danish from 2,100,000 to 5,000,000. Growth of the languages of Roman origin is seen to be not quite so rapid. Italian leads with an increase of 21,400,000 to 45,000,000, Spanish coming next with figures that have advanced from 35,200,000 to 50,000,000. The record for French gives it place as a tongue which has advanced from 32,400,000 to 45,000,000, and the claim is made that it is now understood by 75,000,000 foreigners.

What of English? A century ago it was spoken by nearly 20,000,000 people; today it is the language of 160,000,000, with 60 more millions understanding it even if they do not call it their mother tongue. And in view of the further statement that English, spoken by 220,000,000 people, now occupies the first place, there being no part of the world where English is not spoken, the time may come when it will be the almost universal language.—*The Boston Herald.*